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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 237. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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undertakes the washing and cleaning of Ladies' garments. Price List free.
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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Oct.	Plassy ..		7,393
20th	Mantua x ..		10,962
27th	Morea ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	Delta ..	Naldera *	15,992
10th ,,	Mooltan ..		20,700
17th ,,	Caledonia x ..		7,622
24th ,,	Delta ..		8,907
1st Dec.	Kashmir ..	Malwa x	10,941
8th ,,	Maloja ..		20,700
15th ,,	China ..		7,952
22nd ,,	Kashmir ..		8903
29th ,, 1924	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16.385
5th Jan.	Mantua ..		10.902
12th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind x		11,430
19th ,,	Caledonia a ..		7,622
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda*	16,227
2nd Feb.	Plassy ..		7,393
9th ,,	Macedonia x ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa a ..		10,041
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia *	16,277

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
a Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
19th October	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	MERKARA	8,285
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
16th Oct.	SICILIA*	6,813
2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
11th Oct. ..	BAMORA ..	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
12th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busrah via Karachi
13th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
15th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
17th ,, ..	KHANDALA..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may b arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1228.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Osaka Maru	S. Kimura	3740	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	27th Sept.	10th Oct.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	13th Oct.	21st ,,
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th ,,	8th Nov.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiorlo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
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TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
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EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
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Managers.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1896.
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Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal
Assets ..... Over 46,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
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Incorporated in Holland.
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Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,439,181 £3,536,765
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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs, Purgative and Confectioners
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

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WRITE US FOR LATEST PRICES
OF ALL
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FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
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INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,57,15,430

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
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INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavacia & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
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SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
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CHINA.
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PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%.
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%.
Dividend declared previous years—16—20%.
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Goa Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv.) (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. ASVAN—Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. PYREX—Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA
AND COMPOO
Best remedy, for colds, coughs and other bronchial and lung affections
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr. P. C. Roy, the world-renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 28 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Sharp TYPIST for Remington Machine. Apply Box No. 9741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R8622

WANTED—2 COMPOUNDERS. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 9736 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8680.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for private and office work. Salary not more than Rs. 70 per month. Apply to Box No. 9737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8687

WANTED from December, a Hotel and Club Manager, salary Rs. 200 and over. Apply with testimonials to, the MANAGER ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R8684

WANTED—A competent CLERK in the line of Machinery. One knowing Gujarati, Marathi and Typewriting will be preferred. Good start to efficient men. Please apply to Box No. 9729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17734

WANTED—A SALESMAN for English Cotton Yarns by a leading firm already doing large business. None but very competent and experienced men need apply to Box No. 9744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8695

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—CANVASSERS for well-known brands of Cigarettes manufactured by the Gwalior Tobacco Works, Ltd., on commission basis. Apply to S. B. KADAM & CO., Cooper Mansion, near London Hotel, Grant Road, Bombay.
A R8671

WANTED—An English knowing Guzerati CLERK, able to keep ordinary accounts and to do correspondence work in Guzerati. Must know hundi work and be able to furnish cash security of Rs. 1,000 on which 6 per cent. will be allowed. Apply by letter only stating lowest pay required to MANAGER, BALLARD PIER HOTEL.
A R8681

WANTED—An energetic, honest UNDERGRADUATE, able to canvass PRINTING PAPERS and STATIONERY orders, clever in English and Gujarati correspondence, good handwriting. See personally with certificates to R. G. TRIPATHI & CO., Dr. Pai Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A17767

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries —Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp, HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.

WANTED—A DRAWING MISTRESS for Karachi Municipal Girls Schools on Rs. 30 as pay, Rs. 10 as Local allowance and Rs. 15 as Carriage allowance. Candidates must have passed at least the Elementary Drawing Examination. Those knowing Sindhi or Urdu will have preference. Apply immediately to V. G. PRADHAN, M.A.L.T., Secretary School Board, Karachi Municipal School Board Office, Karachi, 28th September, 1923.
A 17798

WANTED—A DRILL MISTRESS for Karachi Municipal Girls Schools on Rs. 30 as pay, Rs. 10 as Local allowance and Rs. 15 as Carriage allowance. Candidates who have got training in Physical Drill and Gymnastics, suited for girls and possess such certificate should apply immediately to V. G. PRADHAN, M.A.L.T., Secretary School Board, Karachi Municipality, School Board Office, Karachi, 28th September, 1923.
A T1701

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Hindoo practical second class ENGINEER of noble family seeks permanent EMPLOYMENT. Write c/o Himatlal Bakrawala Desai sari, BARODA, (Gujerat.)
B R8683

QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED MEDICAL OFFICER with high references is open for an early ENGAGEMENT. Apply sharp to Box No. 9724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R8631

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced elderly gentleman, an educationist, benefit of seven years' stay in England and America, served as Professor of English Literature in Government College and Tutorial Guardian in leading Native State, seeks similar appointment or as Secretary to Bombay Sethia. Communicate Box No. 9738 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8688

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS for Vorasi Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Bazar Market. Apply IDANMEL c. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Masjid Bombay.
R8479

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND—Model 85—Lately overhauled An absolute bargain. Apply T. E. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
JH 17653

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Decent complete DRAWING ROOM SUITES. State price with particulars to Box No. 9742, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R8693

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY.—1 LIONESS, full-grown. 2 LIONESSES, 2 years old. 1 PANTHER, female, full-grown. 4 OSTRICHES, males. All in good health and being sold only in order to reduce numbers in zoo and to prevent overcrowding. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply sharp to The COMPTROLLER of the Household, Bikaner.
N 17787

FOR SALE—Just unpacked English LANDAULETTES, CANOE VICTORIAS at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Carriage and Motor Body Builder, opposite Kandawari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaon.
N R8641

PHOTOGRAPHER.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular teaching locally and by correspondence and grants Diplomas. Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
R8685

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CONSUMPTION—Our Indian Specific "DADHI SANJIWANI" given with "CURDLED MILK DIET" wonderfully increases the patient's weight and vitality and arrests fever. A week's trial, bottle Rs. 4/8. Excellent testimonials from Medical men. P. V. JOGLEKAR, Sion, Bombay.
R8690

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and Its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.Y.O. spectacle ware.
P R8646

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian. Brands and imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Tel. No. 415. W

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal: Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle".
15889

THE COMMERCIAL AGENT to the German Consulate General, for British India and Ceylon, who is also Honorary Secretary for India to the Leipzig Sample Faire, is shortly proceeding to Germany. Those desiring German business, agencies, special connections etc., address him at 6, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
T R8676

EUROPEAN MARGARINE BUTTER is made from pure refined Coconut Oil and Milk. You can produce similar excellent table butter at As. 10 per lb. by churning COCOGEM in cold freshly soured milk. The TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17644

KASHMIR SUPPLIES,—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7¼ yards by 24 inches). Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8655

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

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RUBBER
Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets **VALVES.**
PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co., Ltd., Sudama House Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

OFFERS INVITED from Capitalists by Managing Agents of a Spinning and Weaving Mill, up-country, of ONE LAKH of Rupees or over to carry interest at 6 per cent. per annum in addition to a share of one anna in agency commission for 10 years' certain for each one lakh brought in. In case ever the said one anna share does not amount to Rs. 4,000 the Board of Directors' resolution guarantees to pay the deficit to make up said Rs. 4,000. Please write to Box No. 9743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R8694

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION for the right of skinning carcases deposited on Municipal Khar property from 10th October, 1923, to 31 March, 1924, will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1923 at 6-30 p.m. at the Bandra Municipal Office.

The successful bidder shall have to pay on the spot the whole amount of his bid.

The Sanitary Committee will be at liberty to accept or reject any bid.

E. B. GIMI,
Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 5th October, 1923. C17765

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

A four-year course leading to the Degree of B.Sc. in Mining and a four-year course leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Metallurgy (the courses are common for the first three years) have been recently started in the Benares Hindu University. Students may be admitted to either of the above courses up to the 20th of November, 1923. Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination of a recognised Indian University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry are eligible for admission to the First Year Course.

For regulations, general information, prospectus (price Re. 1) form of application, and any further particulars apply to "The Head of the Department of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University."

SYAMACHARAN DE, M. A.
Registrar.
Benares, the 5th of October, 1923. C17789

NOTICE.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen only) per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1923, and that the same will be paid on production of the share certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1923, between 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) to share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923 to WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, for the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.,
(Agents.)
MANECKJI DHUNJIBHOY PETIT,
Constituted Attorney.
C17786

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub-section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Act VI of 1922 notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of wards has been published, as required by Sub-section 6 of the aforesaid section in every Municipal Office.

Copies of it may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent Electoral Department, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per complete copy between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (B.T.).

Spare copies of each separate ward list are also available at Rs. 3 per list.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list, or who (his own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals should send in his/her claim, objection or application as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1923, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the aforesaid Section 19 of the said Act.

Every claimant or objector should specify the grounds on which the right of any person to be entered in the Roll is asserted or denied, the evidence which he/she intends to lead, the address of the claimant or objector, his/her number in the ward list and in the case of any objection the serial number in the ward list of the person to whose entry objection is taken.

All claims for enrolment in the Municipal Election Roll should be supported by the production of Rent Bills or other documentary evidence.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 8t hOct., 1923.

TENDERS.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1924, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1923.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Storekeeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, dated 1st October 1923.
C17779

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, for the purchase and demolition of the main Exchange Building and Buyers' Rooms of the Association opposite the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Yard at Colaba.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Secretary in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to demolish the buildings, to remove the debris and to level up the ground to its original condition within three weeks from the date of acceptance of the tender.

The Association do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required and will show the buildings over to prospective tenderers by appointment.

By Order of the Board,
D. [illegible],
C17778 Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held at the instance of Mr. F. E. DINSHAW, the sub-mortgagee with the concurrence of the Residuary Devisees under the will of the late Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, our client Mr. Vallabhdas Tejpal has been declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property which (with other properties) was mortgaged by Mr. Tulsidas Tejpal to the Executors under the said Will All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Mercantile Bank Building at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate at Vadachi Gadi in Hassaji Essaji Street and Samuel Street, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Hassaji Essaji Street on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 4/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 6480, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 2564 and Cadestral New Survey No. Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1527 and Street Nos. 80-84 and 27-35 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and West by Shamji Hassaji Street, on or towards the south by the property of Thakar Ebji Oomersey and on or towards the East by Hassaji Essaji Street aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 17770

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No 453 E 4428
4-10-23 2819

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRAGJI PURSHOTAM, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a student. ..... Deceased.

MANIBAI, widow of Purshotham Morarji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
True Copy.
MULLA AND MULLA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C17788

AMUSEMENTS

The following dramas will not be staged again in Bombay.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 10th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)
VIDYAHARANA,
Saturday 13th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)
VIRATANAYA,
Sunday 14th Oct. 1923 3 p. m. (Noon
DRAUPADI
Manager,
G. N. Mandali

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p.m.
ELSIE FERGUSSON
IN
"FOOTLIGHTS"

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE MAN OF STEEL"

IMPERIAL
Presents
KOHINOOR PICTURE
VEER BHIMSEN
The Most Powerful mythological Photoplay.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
Presents
THIS WEEK ONLY.
By Special Request of its patrons
Maharastra Film Co's Super Film
SINHGAD
Showing the Life of Shivajee and his famous Maratha Sardars. See this most popular Story of the Deccan depicted in brilliant Style.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla,
Presents
the Super picture
WHERE IS MY HUSBAND
featuring
the international beauty MISS JOSE COLLINS, with a nice comedy in the programme.
ADMISSION AT HALF RATES.

PATRONS OF THE NOVELTY CINEMA

Will please note that the Management has, in accordance with their request, decided to exhibit henceforth Pathe, Paramount, Gaumount, Universal, William Fox, and other English, American and Italian Best Productions only.

Commencing from Saturday 6th October.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Four Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Special Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
AT THE BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE HOUSE
NOVELTY CINEMA Tel. No. 40106.
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
The World's Greatest Screen Actress in her Biggest Role

PRISCILLA DEAN
in Universal's Newest Jewel
WILD HONEY (In Seven Splendid Reels)
A Stupendous Picturization of Synthia Stockley's World Famous Novel.
WILD HONEY Gives Priscilla Dean Best Role of her Screen Career. A Cast worthy of the Story Supports
PRISCILLA DEAN
In Wild Honey. The most realistic and remarkable Flood scenes ever Screened are shown in
WILD HONEY.
There are many keys to Romance. The ending of a love affair or rather, the ending of preliminaries and the beginning of the Real Happiness—may be shown in a Photo-play in a hundred ways. But it is unique development that brings about the culmination of everything in the beautiful romance of Lady Vivienne in "Wild Honey" which has brought PRISCILLA DEAN in a Stellar role. The man in love with her finds some wild Honey in a fallen tree and brings it to her. A bee angrily follows and stings her on the lip! It is a CUPID'S MOMENT!!
NOVELTY CINEMA

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Suit No. 1492 of 1923.
Chotalal vs. Jivkorbai.

AUCTION SALE OF MORBI ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDLI'S GOOD-WILL, PLAYS, DRESSES, SCENERIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Prince's Street, old Small Cause Court Building, the good will, all the plays, dresses, sceneries, figures, etc., etc., of the above Company.

The goods on view and 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be sold in one lot.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 9th Oct. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
Telephone No. 1235.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

Auction sale of 360 tons Wallace, Moulmein Indian second class Teak squares fresh stock To-day TUESDAY, the 9th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Abdulhoosein Mahomedally and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

D. W. N.—300 tons Wallace Moulmein Indian second class Teak squares average cubic ft. 29 fresh stock above 1? ft.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Oct. 1923.

The Elections!

THE INDIAN CANDIDATE AND RETURNING OFFICER.

A MANUAL GIVING THE LAW AND PROCEDURE OF ELECTIONS IN BRITISH INDIA AND BURMA

by

E. L. HAMMOND, I.C.S., C.B.E.

with an

INTRODUCTION BY EDWIN S. MONTAGUE

Late Secretary of State for India

This will undoubtedly become the standard book on its subject and will be used extensively by all candidates and election agents. A royal octavo book of 352 pp., it forms a magnificent volume. The information given is exhaustive and includes Introductory; The Constituency; and the Electoral Roll; The Electors; The Candidates; The Election Agent; Election Expenses; Organization; The Returning Officer; The Polling Station; The Counting of Votes; Bribery and Treating; Undue Influence; Personation; Publication of False Statements; Other Corrupt Practices; Election Petitions and Inquiries.

RS. 20

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
MADRAS.

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PATELL LTD. 151 Chukla Street, Bombay 3

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA

(Founded by Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA in 1912).

RE-OPENS AS USUAL on THE 1ST OF OCT. 1923.

Excellent results. The only Home for consumptives to end their sufferings and to bask in the sunshine of health.

NO ADVANCED CASES SHALL BE ADMITTED.

Application forms can be had from:
THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla.
Sir Balchandra Bungalow, Girgaon, Bombay.

—PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF—
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8th.

S S Sicilia, Miller, Shanghai.
S S Circassia, Rowe, Liverpool.
S S Morvada, Mills, Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool.
S S Begum, Robb, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sicilia for China and Japan

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4132 tons, Captain E Muller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai etc., with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4326 tons, Captain W B Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Morvada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Morvada, 5163 tons, Captain T L. Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 9238 tons, Captain J B Caithness will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Begum:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Begum, 3656 tons, Captain G P Robb, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, October 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18, Graham and Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Kasenga 4634 Karachi 8, K N and Co.
7 Sicilia 4188 China 16/10 M M and Co.
9 Misty Law, 3260 N F, N F T M & Co.
10 Karoa 3607 Africa 31/10, M M & Co.
11 Kansas 3941 Karachi N F, K N & Co.
12 Atlantic City, 2934, Middlesbro N F Graham and Co.
13 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
13 Marglan 6201 London 13/10 D M T O.
15 Khandalla 3289 Africa 17/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
1 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/10 M Italiana.
2 Skagem 3605 Antwerp N. F. Graham & Co.
3 Bamora, 3278 P Guif, 1/10 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2045, Busra 12/10 M M & Co.
7 Hamildar 3046 N F, N F, T M & Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Clan Mackinnon 3949, Rangoon N F, J F and Co.
15 Sultania, 2738 N F N F H S Shushtary and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gurna 3223 N F, N F, M M & Co.
D & E Argun Maru 4040 Japan 7/10 O S Kaisha.
F Upada 3382, Calcutta N F, M M & Co.
N Colaba, 3899 N F, N F, M M & Co.
O Kamlavati, 617, N F B S N Co.
P Begum 3656 Coasting N F B S N Co.
Q Champavati 129 N F, N F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

S S Plassy for London:—54 cases bristles, Union Shipping Agency; 25 cases bristles, Hollinghurst and Co., 25 bales cow hides, C Raheemtoor; 20 bundles woollen carpet, H A Ebrahimoff; 12 cwt weaving apparel Cox's Shipping Agency; 11 bundles lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 102 cwt myrobollam, Cox's Shipping Agency; 20 cwt cardamom seed R S Tata and Co., 13 bales goats skin, L Tharia and Sons; 12 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 97 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Sons.

S S Mistry Law for New York:—4000 cwt. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 999 cwt myrobollam B Damji and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa—72 bales silk waste, R B Bossi and Co., 112 bales cottcn, Ralli Bros. 550 bales cotton, Ragley and Co. 550 bales cotton. Vurdhwan Bros.; 3500 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Skageru for Antwerp:—126 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros.; 500 cwt crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co.; 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt myrobollam, B Damji and Co.

S S Skageru for Ghent—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg—37 cwt sandal wood, Tacha, K Shankerji; 165 bales cotton, H K Shah.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam—4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—3000 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co. 700 bales grey cotton twist, C Bamanji, 400 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong—98 cwt gum, A Abdulla and Sons.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton H Rambhagal.

S S Osaka Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton H Rambhagat 500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. 85 bales cotton, N Fattehlly and Co.

IMPORTS.

October 8.

S S Plassy from London, Agents M M and Co.:—66 bales old clothing, 800 reels ginning materials, 47 cases quanine, 73 cases boot polish 15 kegs tartaric acid 132 cases Scott emulsion, 55 bales clothing, 97 cases castor oil, 67 cases vinegar, 57 cases biscuits, 49 cases cheese, 180 drums paint in oil, 20 drums paint, 218 cases brandy, 71 cases champagne, 72 bales s/hand clothing, 192 cases Horlick's malted milk, 49 cases toilet soap, 27 cases Toffee, 15 cases hair cream, 25 cases wine 50 cases wine and liquers, 1625 cask cement, 350 cask portland cement, 120 kegs paint, 4125 D/bags brass scrap, 371 kegs lubricant gun metal, 57 kegs alizarine 70 kegs white lead, 50 bales wool, 17 cases beer, 42 cases paper, 50 bundles copper sheets, 210 pieces bridge work, 145 bags resets, 20 drums Bonstic 19 boxes bar gold, 4 boxes gold coin, boxes sovereign, 1336 bars silver, 1 case gold.

From Marseilles—1250 bags almonds, 2000 bags sugar, 25 bags Anix 207 cases vermouth, 80 cases chocolate, 250 cases alimentary paste, 90 kegs litharge.

From Baltimore—400 bundles copper sheets.

A gathering of Bombay Custom House Appraisers was held at the Bombay Princess Dock Custom house on Saturday last to bid farewell to the appraiser Mr. S. Y. Dabholkar who proceeded on a year's furlough preparatory to retirement from the 8th instant. After putting in a service of over 32 years. Mr. Cawasji Mullan Feroze was in the chair when speeches suitable to the occasion were made. The gathering dispersed after partaking of sweetmeats and light refreshment with expressions of good wishes to the guest.

A Gujranwala correspondent writes that Mr. Bashir Ahmad (son of Malik Lal Khan, the well known Khilafat leader of the Punjab) recently died at the age of 21 years.

A resolution of condolence has been passed by the Managing Committee of the Indian Association Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, on the sad demise of Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chandhari.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The western disturbance has given fairly widespread rain in the extreme north of India.

Rainfall has increased around the head of the Bay. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the N.W.F. Province and local, in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the north Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls also occurred on North Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Moulmein one and half inches, Maymyo two. Akyab, Lashio, Jessore and Calcutta one, Cox's Bazaar and Cuttack one and a half, Murree one, Parachinar three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease on North-West Frontier.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft in.
F.	12	0 11	30 3	12	6 7	16 2
		12 16	29 3		18 21	13 11
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 0
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 5
S.	14	1 44	29 7	14	7 42	17 8
		13 42	27 9		19 49	15 3
M.	8	9 31	27 8	8	3 11	17 4
		21 54	27 9		15 48	20 11
Tu.	9	10 13	28 6	9	3 56	16 7
		22 42	29 0		16 26	15 6
W.	10	10 54	29 1	10	4 41	16 1
		23 25	29 10		17 2	14 7
Thu.	11	11 35	29 5	11	5 23	15 11
					17 41	14

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer Corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.833 inches
Temperature of Air	80.8 degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer	76.3 „
Dew Point	74.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	81% „
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 „
Minimum do do.	76.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 128
Full of Rain	„ 0.00
Total fall during month	„ 0.00
do. do. year	„ 77.56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Oct.	„ 0.00

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 8th October, 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.40in of rain. Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the southwest of the division. Maximum temperature was below the average in the extreme north of the province; the minimum was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excesses at Mainpuri. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the west of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly cloud ed over lower Sind and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in Sind and at Bikaner and Kotah, and in defect at Ajmer and Jaipur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Sind; the minimum was above the average in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Veraval, and the minimum in Cutch and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in slight excess at Hoshangabad. Maximum temperature was almost normal, while the minimum was generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded, and humidity is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum, but generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the north Punjab. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Earthquake Report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9 hours 9 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.).

Daily Weather Telegram for the 7th October 1923 issued from Simla.

There has been an increase of rain in Burma. A western disturbance is beginning to affect the extreme north. Rainfall has been local in Burma, Assam and Orissa and a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Rangoon one and a half inches; Diamond Island and Yamethin three; Mandalay one and a half; Maymyo and Chaibasa one and Madura one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs	Total 1st June to date	Departure since 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	7th				
Do.				0	—0
Jask				0	—0.07
Muskat					—0.16
Do.					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	97.9	70.5	..	4.62	—0.41
Rawalpindi	84.8	66.1	0.01	15.11	—9.59
Lahore	97.4	67.5	..	10.09	—4.09
Hissar	97.0	65.2	..	19.26	+0.10
Ambala	92.4	63.0	..	20.11	—3.06
Delhi	92.0	73.0	..	24.01	+2.06
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	91.7	70.6	..	28.91	—0.14
Mainpuri	89.3	66.9	..	21.24	—5.19
Jhansi	91.4	68.6	..	30.12	—3.39
Cawnpore	88.6	70.7	..	40.11	+1.24
Allahabad	89.9	69.0	..	30.01	+0.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad	95.5	70.8	..	3.06	+1.36
Karachi	84.1	74.8	..	3.06	—1.91
Ajmer	91.2	66.8	..	12.06	—0.73
Jaipur	90.6	70.6	..	15.06	—2.97
Kotah	93.6	71.6	..	22.27	+0.87
Mount Abu	77.6	62.6	..	31.11	—2.63
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
West—					
Bhuj	93.6	67.8	..	5.38	—8.13
Dwarka	86.6	74.6	..	4.04	—0.22
Veraval	86.6	72..	..	7.11	—1.04
Rajkot	95.6	70.4	..	10.34	—1.48
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	71.8	..	17.36	—4.21
Surat	92.6	74.0	..	25.36	—0.24
Ahmedabad	93.2	72.4	..	13.44	—1.48
Deesa	93.6	68.4	..	6.10	—1.78
Neemuch	91.7	66.4	..	27.12	+0.08
Indore	87.4	67.4	..	36.18	+2.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubulpore	86.8	68..	..	73.5.	+2.47
Saugor	88.2	68.4	..	62.16	+2.42
Hoshangabad	87.6	69..	..	54.01	+0.43
Khandwa	91.0	68.4	..	20.0.	—0.51
Akola	92.8	72.4	..	24.82	—0.93
Amraoti	90.0	66..	..	18.72	—3.97
Nagpur	89.6	67..	..	43.04	+0.14
Chanda	87.6	69.4	..	48.06	—3.45
Raipur	88.2	69.6	..	50.22	+3.04
KONKAN—					
Bombay	87.2	67.2	..	77.48	—9.74
Ratnagiri	86.2	74..	..	92.16	—2.45
Murmugao	82.8	76..	..	153.85	—1.79
Karwar	86.4	74.6	..	127.89	—1.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	89.4	68..	..	15.54	—3.60
Ahmednagar	87.1	64.4	..	17.01	—1.48
Poona	89.1	64.4	..	16.44	—2.25
Sholapur	93.6	66.8	..	19.47	—2.26
Bijapur	90.4	66.4	..	9.3.	—3.34
Belgaum	82.1	65.8	..	47.06	+7.42
Aurangabad	89.2	70.4	..	20.31	—3.04
Hanmakonda (Hanm)	84.4	64.2	..	25.9.	—7.11
Hyderabad	88.6	63..	..	21.76	—3.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	87.0	76.2	..	126.81	+2.34
Calicut	86.2	75.4	..	122.01	—3.54
Cochin	85.7	76..	..	109.23	—3.06
Colombo	86.4	74..	..	48.34	+2.20
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	94.1	75..	..	19.22	—5.90
Bellary	96.6	72..	..	4.0.	—7.16
Cuddapah	95.4	73.4	..	8.9[illegible]	—1[illegible]
Madras	92.4	76..	0.07	12.37	—5.01
Bangalore	86.6	66.8	..	10.0.	—6.03
Coimbatore	92.4	72.4	..	6.81	—0.90
Trichinopoly	97.4	76..	..	8.31	—5..
Negapatam	93.0	80.4	..	4.62	—6..

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

NIGHT-WORK IN BAKERIES.

International Labour Office New Service writes:—

Some of the problems with which the International Labour Conference concerns itself are of a very general and extensive character, for example, the eight hour day and unemployment. Other questions are more limited in extent and more special in application. Such a question is that of "Night Work in Bakeries", which will be discussed by the International Labour Conference at its Sixth Session in June 1924.

The International Labour Office has now sent to all Governments of the 55 States Members of the Organisation a questionnaire on this problem. The introduction to this questionnaire contains a historical survey of the extent to which the prohibition of night work in baking has already been put into operation in various countries, and reviews the different points which may be taken into consideration by the Conference. The replies of the Governments to this questionnaire will be reproduced and analysed in a report which will be submitted to the Conference containing a preliminary text which may serve as a basis for discussion.

Night work in bakeries was suppressed for the first time in Norway in 1906. Other countries have since followed the example of Norway, and seventeen countries in all have adopted legislation dealing in one way or another with the problem.

The question of the suppression of night work in bakeries came to the fore in a very marked degree in the course of the war, mainly as a consequence of the steps taken in various countries, belligerent as well as neutral, for the restriction of the consumption of cereals. With this object in view the idea arose of prohibiting the sale of new bread, with the practical result that night work in bakeries almost universally ceased. In France, for instance, as a result of a decree prescribing this restriction, night work was found to have ceased in 75 per cent of the bakeries. In Great Britain, the sale of bread which had been baked less than twelve hours before was forbidden, a decision which also resulted in the suppression to a large degree of night work in bakeries.

While there are certain features common to all the laws which have been passed, they differ in a great many points of detail. The following features call for special notice:—

As regards the undertakings covered by the legislation, as a general rule only those bakeries and pastry making establishments which are worked as independent undertakings are subject to the prohibition of night work.

The length of the period fixed for the nightly rest varies greatly from country to country. The longest period is fourteen hours in Sweden, and the shortest is six hours in France and Spain.

The various laws generally lay down a number of exceptions and exemptions These include permanent exemptions for the execution of preparatory and supplementary work, such as lighting the ovens, preparing the yeast cleaning the premises. The temporary exceptions allowed in the various countries differ very widely. These frequently provide, however, that exceptions may be made at times of local festivals, fairs and markets.

LIST OF UNHEALTHY PROCESSES.

The Industrial Health Service of the International Labour Office has recently been engaged in the consideration of an important problem which was referred to the Office by the Washington Conference, namely, the drawing up of a list of unhealthy processes in industry. This is a question which has for long attracted the attention of those interested in legislation with regard to industrial health.

The International Labour Office will publish in the form of an encyclopaedia the information which it obtains in its examination of statistical and other data relating to the medical and hygienic aspects of the problem. A special article will include a general consideration concerning industrial hygiene, toxicology, industrial welfare (protection against disease, medical assistance, individual health, first-aid, etc. Each article will deal with the technical aspects of the problem, together with information on industrial pathology, special health measures and legislation regarding each process or industry classified as unhealthy or dangerous.

With a view to ensuring that each subject shall be treated in an international manner, the Office is taking steps to obtain the collaboration not only of the members of its Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene, but also of the most eminent experts of various countries—Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland etc.

More than thirty scientists have so far assured the Office of their assistance in the preparation of about one hundred articles dealing with the most important industrial poisons and unhealthy processes.

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It means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable standby under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 19.

The further surprising advance in cotton values has been a deterrent to new business in our market. More than that, it has removed the possibility of successful results being achieved from negotiations already in progress. The movement was too sudden, and came at a time when even a small degree of confidence in existing values was difficult to retain. On Thursday morning of last week January futures of American were done at 14.80d. The highest marking yesterday was 15.98d. October was a still more rampant month, and to-day the market generally has shown powers of recovery from a weak opening.

Attempts at buying have been made, but little has been done. India offers for light goods, shirtings, fancies—almost everything but printing lots—were fairly extensive, and China buyers were making tentative offers for whites, greys, and finishing styles. Whilst, however, the makers' lowest prices were being wired out, up jumped the cotton market. It now appears that the boycott of Japanese goods in China is not going to do Lancashire much good after all, as, whilst the anti-Japanese sentiment is subsiding in that country, the Japanese manufactures which were originally destined for China are now being offered in India.

None of the other Far Eastern markets has offered any new business beyond retail lines, and of the markets nearer home the usual report is that buying continues to be restricted. Occasional purchases for some of these are mentioned, Egypt, Persia, and Mediterranean outlets having taken stock lots at prices which, though still poor, are better than those previously offered. Home trade buyers still refuse to operate beyond their immediate requirements.

Depressed as the market for American spinnings still remains there have been periods when one could sense a larger business coming forward. The turnover was undoubtedly being increased. To-day, however, the tone is low, and firm setters can do nothing with either crops or beams.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Sept. 19.

Business in all sections has shown improvement. If jute were to remain steady the buying movement would certainly extend. The effect of any weakness in the raw material was clearly shown towards the end of the week, when buying was stopped because of a fall in jute values. The final Government forecast of the jute crop, which will be issued shortly, may cause jute prices to find a more definite level. Dealings in yarns were more extensive, but prices are still low; 8lb. cops were dealt in at 2s. 8d. and 2s. 9d. The inquiry in the jute cloth section also increased, the U. S. A., the Plate, and the home trade all being interested. This inquiry should lead to important business and early delivery is required.

During the week prices were as follows:—Chester hessians: 10½oz. 40in., 3 7/8d. per yard; 8oz. 40in., 2 7/8d. per yard. Jute: First mark actuals, £23, red S.S.C. actuals, £21, £20 10s.; daisee 2, £22; daisee 3, £21, £20 10s.—all c.i.f. United Kingdom.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Sept. 19.

Markets have continued generally firm, and most oils are dearer in sympathy with an advance in raw material. Linseed oil, owing to smaller production, is by no means plentiful in near positions, and is firmly held for £40 10s. to £41 on spot and £40 for month. Demand, however, is not excessive, foreign buyers not entering into large commitments but apparently only supplying their wants from hand to mouth. Cotton oils are firm and in good request, crude Egyptian quoting £37 and soapmakers' grade of refined £39 10s. per ton naked ex Hull, and soya bean oil of English make is steady and rather dearer at £38 10s., as also is rape oil, for which there is an improved demand. A good trade in palm kernel oil continues, some of it for export, but groundnut oil here is very scarce, and buyers have to meet their wants with other classes of edible oil.

In the oilseed section, linseed maintains a firm tone, and, in view of short supplies afloat, parcels for early shipment are in brisk demand at 5s. to 7s. 6d. more money. Egyptian cotton seed is also firm and nonsovereign offers of near seed readily taken up. More business has been done in soya beans at £11 2s. 6d. for September-October shipment, and new crop is pressed for sale at £11. Palm kernels firm and dearer. Linseed cakes are in better demand at enhanced prices, and cottons are a good trade.

COAL

CARDIFF, Sept. 19.

The demand for steam coals remains slow. A fair business is passing with France, but trade with Italy has fallen off. Belgium and Holland are steadily buying, but South America is very quiet. Collieries are securing heavy outputs, and, coupled with slow materialisation of new business, stocks have accumulated.

Best Admiralty large a little irregular, some collieries better placed than others. Market level about 28s., occasionally 6d. better. Second Admiralty large in slow request around 27s. Monmouthshire locomotive and steam coals easier. Black Veins finding difficulty in getting 28s., with Western Valleys large in meagre demand at 27s., Eastern Valley large, abundant and weak, 24s.—26s. Dry large a steady feature, but supplies not so tight on account of easier tone of anthracite. Best grades indicated at 29s., and fair business over the month. Ordinary brands steady, 27s.—28s. Small coals, with the exception of coking, which is steady 20s.—23s., in excessive supply and weak. Best bunkers 27s. 6d.—28s., good cargoes 26s.—27s. 6d., inferiors 14s.—16s.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/4.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 9/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 5/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 11/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 503.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 553.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 543.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.55.
London—Paris Frcs. 77.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.40.
London—Brussels Frcs. 91.10.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks 2800 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady to firm market.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 8. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 9/32
Bank Demand	1-4 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 9/16
Fcs. Demand	505
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	230
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	174 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 5.

Exchange on London in Paris	77.15
" " " " Germany	36,50,000,000
" " " " Italy	101.00
Stockholm	17,19
Christiania	28,83
Amsterdam	11,58
Switzerland	25,47

	Yesterday.
Belgium	91,10 90.20
Athens	310,00 310.00

New York Oct. 6.

Demand Bills	4.54-87

London, Oct. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent.	56
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2
" " 2 months hence	31 3/16

Closing Tone of silver:—India reselling steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/8
Interest 7 day Market loans 2 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 6.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	28 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 6.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 80 3/4 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 3/8 "
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 5/8 "
Consols 2 1/2%	" 58 1/2 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 3/8 "
Govt. Securities 3%	59 3/8 "

London, Oct. 6.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 5/8
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 1/2
7 per cent " "	" 118

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/2/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/2/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/2/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/8.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78/5.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Bar gold ready s. 90-4.
Silver ready d. 31-8.
Silver forward d. 31-3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, India selling ready. China buying forward.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 8

Ready 25 2/

Vaida	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	25—2—9	25—2—0	25—2—3	
Kartak	25—2—9	25—2—0	25—2—3	

Feji Mandi.
Asho 0—3—0
Kartak 0—5—0
Tone Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, October 8.

Ready: 79—8—0

Vaida	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79—10—0	79—7—0	79—7—0	
Kartak	78—10—0 ..	78—7—0	78—7—0	

Feji Mandi.
Asho 1—2—0
Kartak 1—14—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 64/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/3.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/5.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/5.
5 per cent Bonds due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/9.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 8.

A further drop of 14 to 19 points has been reported in New York uftures. The market declined on general selling. Liverpool has been reported 31 to 36 points down. The tone of the American market is poor.

Notwithstanding the easier tendency in America our market keeps remarkably steady, but although we look far higher prices late in the season we do not think that an advance will materialise in the near future. For the present we would recommend our friends to enter into sales in strong markets with a view to covering the same at a moderate profit.

Although a small decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 510 for F. G. Broach April/May. Buying by Marwari jobbers and Shroffs raised the market to Rs. 506. On selling by jobbers the prices touched Rs. 505. At about this level Marwari Shroffs, Officers and a well-known Indore operator were free buyers and the values improved to Rs. 511. But again the market gave way to Rs. 508 on Marwari jobbers selling. At the close of the session the values again advanced to Rs. 510 on Bull operators buying, which rate was quoted at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 510. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 509½ and going up to Rs. 510 closed easier at Rs. 507 on selling by Marwari Shroffs and jobbers. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 458 and gradually advanced to Rs. 466 in sympathy with the rise in Broach and on buying by Shroffs and an Indore operator. Selling by jobbers caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 463 the rate ruling at 4 p.m. being Rs. 464. F. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 401 and advanced to Rs. 407 on Shroffs buying, and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 406.

Our market for ready cotton was dull on Saturday last and the demand from millwalas and Exporters was poor.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 p.m.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

F. G. Broach April-May	507
F. G. Bengal Decr-January	403
Fine Oomra Dec/Janu	462

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

F.G.Broach April-May	510
F.G.Bengal Decr-January,	405
Fine Oomra Decr-January	464

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report dated October 8th says:—

New York Market 6th October 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
28.20	Oct.	28.03	—17
27.86	Dec.	27.70	—16
27.35	Jan.	27.20	—15
27,35	Mar.	27.16	—19
27,37	May	27 22	—15

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 27.32, lowest 27.00, range, 32 points. Market nervous, weakend evening up.

Liverpool Market 6th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices. 11 a, m.	Closing Prices at Since previous close
15.96	Oct.	15.74—22	15.67—29 15.60 —36
15.40	Jan.	15.18—22	15.13—27 15.09 —31
15.21	Mar.		14.89 —32
15.01	May		14.69 —32
17.45	Jan.	Egyptian	17.20 —25

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Tone of the market poor. General selling. Over the entire cotton belt weather partly cloudy.

(2) January highest 15.24, lowest 15.08, range .16 points. In view of reports of trade conditions less favourable in America, and increasing crop movement indicating farmers consider prices favourable, it looks as though market would go lower at least temporarily, unless new bull feature arises such as early frost. Therefore while we advise liquidating longs, we do not advise selling short owing to strong statistical position. Market susceptible to sharp reactions.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Sept. 6.

Total in Sight	24,42,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	2,26,000 "
East Indian " "	2,11,000 "
American " "	18,97,000 "
Other " "	1,73,000 "
Total Sales	29,000 "
East Indian Sales	4,300 "
Total Speculation	"
" Export	"
East Indian Export	"
" " Stock	53,000 "
" " Forwarded	3,200 "
" " Actual Export	"
" " Imports	7,800 "
" " Speculation	2,400 "
American Afloat	2,29,000 "
East Indian Afloat	22,000 "
Total Afloat	3,06,500 "

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6

Months.	Today's Prices
October	15.60—36
November	15.31—35
December	15.23—14
January	15.04—31
February	14.98+69
March	14.84+68
April	14.76+68
May	14.69+68
June	14.54—31
July	14.39—28
August	13.99+72
September	13.49—14
October	13.10—20

Tone—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 6

M. G. Bengal Good	9.85
" " Fully Good	10 20
" " Fine	10 60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10 —
" " " Fully Good	11 30
" " " Fine	11 80
M. G. Broach, Good	11.90
" " Fully Good	12.30
" " Fine	13.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	9 —
" " Fully Good	10.10
" " Fine	10.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	17.10—25
Nov.	17.14—25
Dec.	17.17 25
Jan.	17.20—25
Feb.	17.23—25
Mar.	17.3 —25
April	17.35—24
May	17.40—23
June	17.40—23
July	17.40—23
Aug.	17.40—23
Sept.	17.40 - 23

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Oct. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	47,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " Continent	9,000
Futures at New York Oct.	28.03—17
" " " Dec.	.. ..
" " " Jan.	27.20 —14
" " " Mar.	27.16—18
" " " May	27.22—15
Spot Cotton at New York	28.55—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.00—25
Futures " " Jan.	27.03—7
" " " Mar.	26.93—12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Silver—Foreign mined.	63 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 6.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lb. O/N Sellers	42/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Quoted	41/6
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45/
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Sellers	42/9
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone.—Firm.

Wheat afloat to U. K. 4,303 000 Qrs.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	8 10 9
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	8 11 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teeseed, Black	65 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	—
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 10 0
Barley	32 0 0	—
Castorseed	66 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 6 9	
Wheat, Sept.	—	
Linseed, April/May	13 14 6	
Linseed Sept.	—	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	16 4 0	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 6.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N. Sellers Steady	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	20 1/4
" J/F Sellers Fiomer	17 1/ 8
TONE OF LINSEED—More Asked	
LINSEED Bombay per ton S/O Quoted	22 1/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N-D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED S-O Paid Steady	£ 17 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Sellers	21 1/2

Tone—More asked.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov.-Dec. Done	42
" Jan/Apl. Paid	38 5/8
Linseed Plate Export Tone.	5.000

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta O-D Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay O-D Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi O-D Sellers	24/7

Tone—

WETEVREDEN, Oct. 6.

Sugar Trust sold out of 1924 crop 60,800 tons of superior grade at 14 guilders per picul 4000 tons syrup sugar at 14½, 26,700 tons of channel assortment at 15. Molasses on basis of 8 and higher 500 tons at 11. Second-hand is dull. Business done in January/February delivery at 16 guilders per picul. To-day's quotations for October/November delivery on demand at 16½ and January/February 16 5/8 with demand.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	13 3/4

Tone—Dull.

Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	15

Tone—Quiet.

METALS.

London, Oct. 6

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 62 3/8
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 29 1/2
Corrugated sheets £ 19 net F.O.B.	

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 8 Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	89 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	86 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	86 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	89 0 0
Brass	2/	86 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct 8 Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	75 8 0
Copper	1/	75 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	2/	76 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kias		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		86 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		85 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2tol 3/4 to 2		75 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		76 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct, 8

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 10
Eipinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 10
Friksandas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Sattara	No 12 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 9 10
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 9 9
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No 20 1/2	0 15 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th Oct. 1923.

Cotton	1171 Bs.
Wheat	3821 Qwts.
Linseed	11516 "
Rapeseed etc.	535 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	1855 "
Groundnuts	573 "
Castorseed	4720 "
Rice	7389 "
Myrabollams	60 "
Cottonseed	3674 "
Mowraseed	671 "
Gram	827 "
Juwar	2416 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	103 "
Bajri	2957 "
Coal	1593 Tons

FREIGHT

Freight of Coal: Cardiff to Bombay 14

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 8.

	Rs. a. p
Khaun—	
Ternia	1 1 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 6
Elphinstone	1 0 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix "	1 5 6
Pearl "	1 5 3
Manekji (Saw Mark) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Baby) per lb.	1 6 0
Swan (Four Mines) per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5 3/8/3/8/3/8—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Longcloth x quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calender, 36/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchants) per lb.	1 5 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 5 0
Paheiwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 6
Saltai—	
Patsaney per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchants) per lb.	1 4 6
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	—
No. 125 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob S, D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Pesara per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile Per Piece	—
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7 8 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D. Racheal " "	9 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124	—
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

MELLIN'S FOOD
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Mellin's Food
For the use of Infants from Birth.
MELLIN'S LACTO
Prepared from Mellin's Food and cow's milk. For use where Mellin's Food is unobtainable.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
For children after weaning and invalids.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
Mother Seigel's Syrup is a reliable remedy for the prevention and removal of digestive troubles caused through weak or overworked digestive organs. If your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help,
is unrivalled
Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you should take. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates the whole digestive system. A short course of this tried and proved remedy will convince you of its power to restore health and vigour. Put it to the test.
FOR INDIGESTION

VEN-YUSA
Will Freshen & Clear Your Skin
MAKE a practice of using Ven-Yusa daily and you will be astonished at the noticeable improvement in your skin and complexion.
Ven-Yusa is the only preparation which imparts to the skin the rare purifying and revitalising properties of oxygen.
The softening, refreshing and tonic effects of this non-greasy Ven-Yusa are beyond compare, whilst as a protection against the evils of heat and dust-laden winds, it is indispensible.
Ven-Yusa Crème-de-Luxe is now prepared
'SCENTED' & 'UNSCENTED'
Both forms obtainable in dainty opal jars at Re. One, all perfumers and dealers. I.V. 186

ALL YOUR PRINTING WORK
CAN BE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Press

NO UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

A DETERRENT RESOLUTION

MUNICIPALITY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. There was some discussion on the proposition for a report from the Commissioner about the removal of the Timber market from the Victoria Road, as it was stated to be growing into a residential locality. An amendment was moved, however, that the Police Commissioner should be asked that there should be no obstruction by carts on the road, and this was adopted. Dr. Viegas' motion for making the heads of departments personally liable for incurring expenditure without the previous sanction of the Corporation, which was not covered by a budget grant, was passed after a great deal of discussion, as it was thought that these infringements were growing daily.

Dr. N. F. Bisni moved and Mr. S. K. Dhondy seconded.

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to urge on the Police Commissioner the advisability of shifting the lunatic cells in connection with the Police Hospital at the New Nagpada to some isolated quarters as it greatly inconveniences the residents of the locality and is a standing nuisance to them.'

The proposition was adopted.

VICTORIA ROAD TIMBER MARKET.

Dr. Bisni moved:—

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on the desirability of shifting the present Timber Market from the Victoria Road and its surroundings to Reay Road or Sewri. That the Municipal Comuissioner be further requested to take definite steps to keep this road free to vehicular traffic which is greatly inconvenienced by loaded bullock carts standing and obstructing the road for hours together.'

To this an amendment was moved by Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi that the Police Commissioner be asked to keep the roads free from obstruction by carts, etc.

The amendment was carried by a very large majority.

UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to impress upon the Heads of Departments once again that they should never incur for any reason whatsoever any expenditure not covered by a Budget grant and should never commence any work which requires the sanction of the Corporation without their previous sanction or any work the expenditure on which is not authorised by an available grant and that if they do so it will be considered by the Corporation to be misconduct and neglect of their duty within the meaning of Sections 74 (2) (d) and 83 (1) of the Municipal Act.'

Dr. Viegas said on very many occasions the Corporation had to animadvert on the fact of the heads of departments having incurred expenditure, without sanctions and commencing new work. Those heaven-born sons of a heaven-born service did not care for the rules. Whenever a provisions of the Act was infringed by their officers the Commissioner was criticised and it was not proper for them to do so, although he was the head of the whole department. Therefore, he had moved his resolution. The Standing Orders of the Corporation and their resolutions were often infringed, and such a resolution would put a stop to further infringements of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Asavale seconded.

Dr. J. V. Vora said many times had they told the Commissioner not to do such a thing and yet he had done it and the time of the Corporation was wasted. The time had now come for putting a stop to all these things, he said.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thought the mover in defending the Commissioner had done injustice to the heads of the departments for they usually took their cue from the Commissioner. The only way to put a stop to this practice was to make an example by making the Commissioner pay. If that were done, he was sure, the Commissioner would stop it. By making the Commissioner pay out of his pocket, they would be doing the right thing. He moved an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner be impressed that he should not, etc.

Mr. Gandhi seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said by passing the original they would not be adding to their own dignity. If the Commissioner did any such acts, only then he should be punished, and it was no use passing mere pious resolutions.

THE EXECUTIVE POINT OF VIEW.

The Commissioner said if the Corporation passed the resolution any expenditure incurred without the permission of the Corporation must be interpreted as misconduct. The resolution was somewhat comprehensive and would prevent them from adopting any course which they might like to in the future. He asked the mover to change the resolution to: "as liable to be considered by the Corporation as misconduct."

Dr. Viegas agreed to this change.

The Commissioner continuing said he was surprised that so accomplished a lawyer as Mr. Nariman should think of fining the Commissioner, for under sections 74 and 83, they had no power to do so.

Mr. Nariman modified his amendment by omitting all reference to the sections and said he only wanted the Commissioner to be made legally liable and not to be "fined" as stated by the Commissioner..

Mr. J. B. Petit said they had no right to go behind the provisions of the Municipal Act, as it was an illegal thing to do so. He moved an amendment that the original proposition of Dr. Viegas be adopted.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconded Mr. Petit.

Dr. Viegas' resolution, as amended, was adopted.

MUNICIPALITY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Primary Education Committee regarding the establishment of a technical school by the Municipality. The report stated:

In his letter under reference Mr. Patil states that the mill industry is our pioneer industry to which the City owes much of its prosperity; and that at present there is only one institution, viz., the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay for imparting education in technical subjects and that there the medium of instruction is English. The majority of the people working in the mills cannot therefore take advantage of the instruction. He therefore suggests that another institution of the same kind may be esablished in the Cityd where instruction may be given in the vernaculars. In this report the Commissioner states that he has consulted the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in the matter and attaches a copy of an extract from his letter. From this it will be seen that the Principal is prepared to undertake to give practical instruction in the vernaculars to mill operatives if an adequate number of applicants for such instructions will come forward. The Institute is better qualified to give such instruction than any separate school of the nature suggested by Mr. Patil is likely to be and the Commissioner is of opinion that there is no case for the establishment of such a school.

The Committee therefore thought that while they were not prepared to start a school themselves, they were prepared to grant a sum to any institution.

Mr. S. K. Vaidya moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said the V. J. Institute inspired confidence among the mill-workers. He thought there should be facilities for the sons of mill-workers to get technical education and he moved that the report be referred back to the Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said as the original report was from the Primary Education Committee they should refer the question to the Schools Committee. He said the complaint was that their universities were turning out a large number of B. A.'s etc. and that their young men had no technical education. It was, therefore, only proper that there should be greater facilities for giving technical education to the sons of the mill operators.

Mr. Ginwalla agreed to the suggestion of Mr. Nariman.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla was glad that the matter was going to the Schools Committee, as he thought that such schools in mill localities would be very popular.

After some further discussion the amendment was carried by a majority

The Corporation considered the Tramways Committee's report regarding certain remarks made by the Managing Director of the Tramway Company on the criticisms of the members of the Corporation. The general manager of the Company had informed the Committee that at the time the letter was written, Mr. F. C. Remington was not in good health and that Mr. Moberly regretted that the letter was at all sent to the Corporation. The Committee recommended that the matter be now dropped. The Corporation agreed to do this.

MUNICIPAL TEST AUDIT.

Dr. Viegas moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation every six months reports of the work done by the newly appointed Test Audit Officer and of the effect thereof on the Municipal administration of the City and the savings if any in expenditure resulting therefrom.

Mr. Asavale seconded.

Mr. J. T. Fry moved that the proposition be not given effect to until the officer was one year in service.

Mr. Mangesh seconded.

Mr. B. T. Desai said if the officer was an experienced one then there could be no difficulty in getting a report every six months.

Dr. V. J. Vora also agreed with the above remarks. He said they ought to get the report within six months.

The proposition was agreed to.

Dr. Viegas then moved:

"That in modification of Corporation Resolution No. 9895, dated the 17th November 1919, the Commissioner be informed that the advances allowed to Municipal Officers and servants for the purchases of motor cars, etc., should not exceed the limit of four months' pay of the Officer or servant.'

He said they were losing interest on their money in that way and he thought it was a wast to give them six months advance.

Mr. Winterbotham seconding said the C. S. Regulations only allowed four months' pay to be advanced.

The Commissioner said their rules were similar to those in vague in the Government service. He thought it was only proper they should adopt the Government limit of six months, as it was reasonable.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Tairsee moved:

'That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to Section 155 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and he be requested to report whether in the interest of proper and due valuation of property assessable to property taxes it is not desirable—

(1) that in every case before valuing the property for assessment purpose the owner should be called upon to furnish in writing the rent actually obtained;

(2) that failure to comply with the requisition be made penals same as breaches of other Municipal sections and

(3) That necessary powers, if not in existence, be applied for by a change in the Act.'

He thought that the properties were not properly taxed and they were very lax. He himself had told the Municipal authorities that he was undercharged but the latter said he was properly charged and he had kept quiet. He thought they should take some action when matters were misrepresented to them.

Dr. Viegas seconded.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia opposed the proposition, as he thought the Assessor was adequately armed at present.

Dr. J. V. Vorah said properties were assessed at a low rate, as it was stated that some of the landlords had friends in the Municipality.

The Commissioner said mistakes were liable to occur many times, and he would be glad to furnish a report.

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Tairsee moved:

That the Municipal Commissioner be pleased to take the Corporation into confidence and say whether in payment of Municipal dues he allows latitude to Corporators which is not usual in case of others.'

He said he would be glad to hear the Commissioner say "no." But he had certain information with him, and he would be glad if they would pass the proposition in order to show that they did not care to take advantage of such a thing.

Dr. Sukhia seconded and the proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to 9-10 p.m. when the September agenda will be taken first.

BOMBAY MOTOR CYCLING CLUB.

1/2 MILE SPEED TRIAL.

The Bombay Motor Cycling Club organized a ½ mile speed trial which come to a successful conclusion on Sunday after two eventful days. There were 12 events on the card and no less than sixty competitors took part in the trials. The club obtained permission from the Government of Bombay to hold the trials on Queens Road between the Commercial Gymkhana and Church Gate Station. The programme was divided into two parts, the first being decided on Saturday and the other on Sunday. Saturday was devoted to flying start events for motor-cycles of all classes, events for light cars and heats for the Ford Championship. The large crowd on both sides of the road were provided with some thrilling finishes and such speed as many have never seen before. M. W. R. Sell on his Sunbeam covered the ½ mile in 27 1/5 secs. thus giving a speed of 66.2 m. p. h. and S. A. Palkhiwalla (Harley-Davidson) came second in 29 3/5 secs. In the event for light cars Mr. Harwood's Fiat won easily in the heats and met Mr. Nowroji's Fiat in the Final which event he also won after an exciting race. In the second day's events A. F. Soundy secured the under 250 C. C. Championship and H. Harmer won the Under 350 C. C. event Harmer on his Matador-Bradshaw, entering the under 600 c. c. event ran second to Vartak (Norton) after a good race. In the Unlimited Solo Championship N. W. R. Sell was rather unfortunate as one of his plugs blew out and Palkhiwalla (Harley Davidson) won an unopposed victory.

THE RESULTS.

The following are the results, but they are published subject to confirmation by a meeting of the judges:—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Flying Start Events.

600 C. C. SIDE-CARS.—1st., (No. 19) D. V. Vartak (Norton); time 45 4-5 secs.; speed 39.3 m.p.h.

UNLIMITED SIDE-CARS.—1st., (No. 35) Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., (Harley-Davidson); time 37 s-5 secs.; speed 48.2 m.p.h. 2nd., (No. 63) J. H. Tehsildawo (Indian); time 39 3-5 secs.

UNDER 250 C. C. SOLO.—1st., (No. 37) A. F. Soundy (Triumph Junior); time 49 secs.; speed 36.7 m.p.h. 2nd. (No. 41) N. F. Mehta (Triumph Junior); time 51 1-5 secs.

UNDER 350 C. C. SOLO—1st., (No. 4) H Harmer (Matador-Bradshaw); time 38 4-5 secs.; speed 46.4 m.p.h. 2nd., (No. 30) B. Sequeria (Douglas); time 42 secs.

Note.—On Sunday morning Mr. Sequeira was unofficially announced to be the winner with a time of 32 secs. This was an error in the calculation of the difference between "Time at Start" and "Time at Finish", and, on being checked, is corrected as above.

UNDER 600 C. C. SOLO.—1st., (No. 1) M W. R. Sell (Sunbeam); time 34 2-5 secs.; speed 52.3 m.p.h. 2nd., (No. 5) B. Sequeira (Douglas); time 35 3-5 secs.

UNLIMITED SOLO.—1st., (No. 1) M. W. R. Sell (Sunbeam); time 27 1-5 secs.; speed 66.2 m.p.h 2nd. (No. 42) S. A. Palkhiwala (Harley-Davidson); time 29 3-5 secs.

Standing Start.

LIGHT CARS UNDER 1900 C. C.—1st. (No. 33) E. M. Harwood (Fiat); time 44 2-5 secs.; speed 40.5 m.p.h. 2nd.; (No. 13) J. Baker (Fiat). A third prize will be given.

FASTEST TIME OF THE DAY.—M. W. R. Sell (Sunbeam); time 27 1-5 secs.; speed 66.2 m.p.h.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Standing Start Events.

UNDER 250 C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.—1st (No. 37) A. F. Soundy (Triumph Junior); time 54 4-5 secs.; speed 32.9 m.p.h. 2nd., (No. 50) R. S. Ghandi (Ivy).

UNDER 350 C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.—1st., (No. 4) H Harmer (Matador-Bradshaw); time 42 secs.; speed 42.9 m.p.h. 2nd., (No. 39) W. Cooper (Matchless).

UNDER 600 C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.—1st., (No. 19) D. V. Vartak (Norton); time 40 4-5 secs.; speed 44.1 m.p.h. 2nd., (No. 4) H. Harmer (Matador-Bradshaw).

UNLIMITED CHAMPIONSHIP.—1st., (No. 42) S. A. Palkhiwalla (Harley-Davidson); time 35 4-5 secs.; speed 50.3 m.p.h. 2nd. M. W. R. Sell (Sunbeam).

Championship Finals.

350 C. C. VERSUS 600 C. C.—(No. 19) D. V Vartak (Norton); time 38 4-5 secs.; speed 45.4 m.p.h.

600 C. C. VERSUS UNLIMITED.—(No. 42) S. A. Palkhiwalla (Harley Davidson); time 35 1-5 secs.; speed 51-1 m.p.h.

FORD CAR CHAMPIONSHIP.—1st., (No 27) P. Palmerino; time 48 secs.; speed 37.5 m.p.h. 2nd., A. V. Chard.

PRIVATE CHALLENGES.

FASTEST MOTOR CYCLE.—M. W. R. Sell (Sunbeam); time 33 secs.; speed 54.5 m.p.h.

FASTEST CAR.—C. E. Vogel (Ansaldo); time 5 4-5 secs.; speed 39.3 m.p.h.

SLOW RACE.—1st., (No. 51) R. S. Ghandi (Diamond). 2nd., (No. 19) D. V. Vartak Norton).

The Time-keepers' result books will be open to inspection by anyone after they have been checked, confirmed and signed by the Judges, on payment of a nominal fee.

Full results will be available later.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Jutes showed a quieter tendency although rates remained steady. Coals remained very steady with a firm undertone buyers for the better class stocks and quite a large turnover was reported. Teas attracted rather less attraction. Following were closing quotations:

Banks:—Allahabad Bank preference 91. Imperial Bank Conty 350 s. L.

Railways:—Chapramukh Silghat Railway 72.

Cottons:—Agra United Bengal Nagpur Cotton 4. Dunbar 174, Kessoram 4/12.

Jutes:—Auckland 144 S L Dalhousie 275. Fort William 225/8 S L Gourepore 518, Howrah 33/4 Kinnison 775 Lansdowne 214, Reliance 39/8.

Coals:—Bansra 14/4, Bengal 680, Bhaigra 12/4, Burrakur 35/12 S L Equitable 27, Gopalichuck 11/8, Kalapahari 32/12, Nazira 9 S L, Neetooria 1/10, North Damuda 7, Searsole 17/4, South Govindpur 1/8, West Jamuria 8 S O L.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpore lime 9/12. B I Corporation defd 10/4.

Tea companies.—Chundeecherra 103, S L. Dimakusi 28/8, East India 13/4, Moraghat 10, New Cinnatolla 650 S L Rutmea 15, Tengpani 13/8.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and nine-thirty-second pence and demand one shilling four and nineteen thirty-second pence.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BOMBAY NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominations for seats in the Legislative Assembly, which were published yesterday:—

MAHOMEDANS— one seat.

1. Mr. H. A. Lalji.
2. M. A. Jinnah.
3. S. K. Barodawalla.

NON-MAHOMEDANS—Two Seats.

1. Mr. N. M. Dumasia.
2. ,, J. B. Petit.
3. Sir C. H. Setalvad.
4. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
5. ,, Vithalbhai J. Patel.

BOMBAY EUROPEANS—Two Seats.

1. Mr. H. J. Davis.
2. ,, H. R. Dunk.

Of the above candidates, Messrs Barodawalla, and Jamnadas Dwarkadas are the sitting members.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDIAN'S BXILLIANT FEAT.

The men's and women's open singles finals of the South of England lawn tennis championships were decided at Eastbourne, and were won respectively by C. Ramaswami and Miss Holcroft. Rain had fallen through the night and again just before the singles were timed to be played, so that the courts were heavy and sodden.

Ramaswami beat F. G. Lowe in three straight sets, 6—1, 8—6, 10—8, in a very neat and clever game.

Miss Holcroft beat Miss Tyrell by 6—3, 6—3. In a rather uninspiring match the winner was the more certain and also the better at court craft. One missed the forcefulness and volleying abilities which we have been accustomed to expect in the present-day championships.

TILDEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Philadelphia message says:—

For the fourth successive year W. T. Tilden has won the national singles championship of the United States by his defeat of W. Johnston, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

BOXING IN NEW YORK.

HUGE REWARDS FOR DEMPSEY AND FIRPO

In the fight in New York, in mail week, between Jack Dempsey, the world's champion heavy-weight, and Luis Firpo, a native of the Argentine, the latter was knocked out in the second round. The fight while it lasted was one of the fiercest ever seen in the boxing ring. Dempsey being knocked clean out of the ring in the first round.

The contest proved conclusively that brute strength alone will not prevail in the ring. If Firpo had had the brain-power in proportion to his strength he might have annexed the championship, but Firpo, with all his bulk and strength, lacked one essential—fighting brain.

It has been remarked by an impartial observer that both men have made enough money "to solace them for their bruises," since Dempsey's share of the proceeds is estimated at 450,000 dollars (£99,119 at the present rate of exchange), while Firpo takes 150,000 dollars (£33,037).

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

Out of 116 candidates who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 66 have passed:—

Adlakha, Chotaram, Agarwal, Murlidhar, Amana, Augustine Elias, Aryaverutti, Parkashchand Thaper, Ankanani, Gidumal Jhamatmal, Badrunnisa Ismael (Miss), Barikhel, Tejbhandev, Behere, Ramchandra Dattatraya, Bhagwat, Krishnabai Balaji (Miss), Bhandari, Chimanlal Lalubhai, Bhat, Ganpati Ganappa, Bhatia, Wasiomal Kashavdas, Chaudhri, Chiman Ram, Chaudhri, Muhammad Aslam, Chhaya, Himatrai Anandrai, Dalvi, Magesh Shanker, Darwadkar, Gangadhar Krishnaji, Deshpande, Balvant Krishna, Dikshit, Balakrishna Narayan, Doctor, Shantilal Shankalchand, Gadiya, Vasudeo Keshav, Gnanamuthu, V. Daniel, Gupta, Chandlal, Gupta, Balkrishna Trimbak, Hakim, Muhammadbhai Shaikh Adam, Narbanssingh Thakersingh, Harischandra, Alexander, Joshi, Gopal Parashram, Joshi, Narsingh Ramchandra, Kacharu, Ramchandra Narayan, Katarey, Shyam Swarup, Khan, Gulmuhammad Shahmuhammad, Kolambekar, Sundrabai (Mrs.), Kulkarni, Narayan Balwant, Kulkarni, Shankar Vasudev Bhimaji, Kunwar, Beharilal Balmukund, Lad, Jaywant Mangesham, Limaye, Digambar Laxman, Limaye, Shankar Ramchandra, Londhe, Sarah Crace (Miss), Mehta, Mohanlal Amritlal, Meray, Yamunabai Ganpatrao (Miss), Nadkarni, Kashibai Vasudeo (Miss), Paknikar, Krishnaji Narayan, Parik, Prabhu Baksh, Parmar, Hathising Gagjibhai, Patel, Shivlal Purshotamdas, Pradhan, Bhalchandra Krishna, Qamrul Haq, Ruhurkar, Shankar Vinayak, Sahasrabudhe, Pandurang Ganesh, Samraj, Albert Joseph, Sanghavi, Manilal Mohanlal, Sarab, Durga Ram, Satraikar, Nilkanth Anandrao, Shanbhag, Dattatraya Baburao, Shrivastava, Lalji Sahay, Sitaram Bhai, Suhail, Muhammad Usman, Swamidasan, Yesudasan Devadasan, Thakore, Prasansinh Baldevsinh, Timmaraju, Yeshwant Narasinh, Vachasundar, Shamrao Mahadev, Vaidya, Dattatraya Atmaram, Vyas, Chandrashanker Jashbhai, Shaikh, Muhammad Yunus.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

HORNETS ..... 2 goals.
(L. Hyde 1, O. Hyde 1.)
STAFF ..... Nil.

Yesterday's first division contest between the Hornets and Staff did not draw much of a crowd but proved quite an interesting contest, resulting in a win for the Hornets by two goals to nil, although the Staff had the better of exchanges throughout the game. The same thing had happened in their previous encounter when on a muddy ground the Hornets won by the same score. Yesterday the Hornets were able to parade only ten men and were without their useful back Roberts and right-extreme Hogan. They played well to a man and J. James in goal was brilliant with his throws, punches and kicks. Their forwards were quick but showed little understanding.

The Staff on the other hand should have won easily but Haywood and Cooper missed innumerable charges but the Hornets goalie was responsible to a great extent for their defeat. Littlewood, the Staff right-back was constantly out of his place which resulted in the Hornets forwards running through and both the goals are due to his being too far ahead. Williams, Staff's new centre-half played an excellent game and with his colleague Brooks was of considerable help to the forwards.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Five minutes after the advertised time, the Hornets kicked-off, but were soon threatened by the Staff forwards. Having only ten men, they played without a right winger but right-half Windsor tried to do his bit on the line. The Hornets forwards once got away and tested. Barnes who was well prepared. Tuck was pulled up for "off-side" when the Staff were about to score. Williams was sending some good passes to the inside forwards but the latter either shot were or were deprived off the ball by James who rushed out. every time he scented danger. The Staff soon had some open chances but Cooper and Tuck both shot over inspite of having the goalie at their mercy. The strong wind was a considerable factor in the game, deflecting the ball at critical moments. Palmerino, Hornets centre-forward off a pass from T. James ran through the Staff first line of defence and would have scored had not Littlewood tackled him. After a few minutes of up and down game Hyde received a nice centre from McDermot and racing Littlewood, beat Barnes with a hot shot. The Staff now concentrated their energies upon the Hornets goals but the latters defence would not yield to the constant bombardment that followed. At half time the score board showed.

HORNETS ..... 1 goal.
STAFF ..... Nil.

On changing overs, the Staff were on the offensive and throughout the second moiety the Hornets were pinned to their own half except for an occasional incursion in one of which they increased their lead by a second goal. Cooper had a clear goal in front of him but Callagan checked him while James kicked out. For the next ten minutes the Hornets defence was kept busy and McKenzie and Callagan were sorely tried. Bennett and Littlewood had advanced into the Hornets half and took a few long shots but James found no difficulty in clearing with good throws. Windsor in clearing one of these nearly deflected the ball into his own goal but James rushed out and with two good punches saved a sure goal. The Hornets now got over their own half for the first time in twenty minutes and Hyde shot at Barnes but the goal struck to the ball until Palmerino's rush was over and then kicked out. In a few minutes the Hornets again got away and O. Hyde receiving a clear back pass from Palmerino beat Barnes with a well-placed shot. With only ten minutes to go the Staff forwards made strenuous efforts and looked like scoring every moment but the final whistle sounded with the score:—

HORNETS ..... 2 goals.
STAFF ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—James J.; McKenzie and Callagan, Windsor, T. James and O. Hyde; McDermot; Palmerino, L. Hyde and Finnigan.

STAFF: Barnes; Littlewood and Bennett; Brooks Williams, and Snow; Tuck, Lacky, Haywood, Cooper and Sullivan.

Referee: Bdr. Kennett (R. G. A.)

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

G I P Parel vs. R G A "B".

TO-MORROW.

Hornets vs. Y. M. C. A.

The Inniskilling "B" have yet to play the R. G. A. "B" but the W. I. F. A. have not yet fixed the date. The Customs having withdrawn Monday 15th October remains a vacant date and it would be a good thing if this match could be played on Saturday, the 13th and that day's game (Bombay Gym. vs. Staff) postponed to the 15th. The contest between the military teams is sure to attract a big crowd.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS AND MAHOMEDANS.

Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi addressed a public meeting in Kurla on Saturday night at the Lalmahomed Hall. Mr. Bilgrami introduced the speaker to the audience as one of the candidates for the Mahomedan Rural Constituency, Northern Division, and referred to Mr. Dehlavi's work in the interest of Mahomedans in Sindh and Gujarath and to his administration as Minister of Mangrol and Palanpur. Mr. Dehlavi explained to the audience that with them as Mahomedans the question and the religious life was inseparable, that the question of Khilafat was on the fair way to solution, and the Mahomedans could not afford to keep aloof from the Councils without good reasons and neglect the local politics which affected their daily life. particularly when the most confirmed non-co-operators from the Hindu community had decided to enter the Councils. Mr. Dehlavi exhorted the Mussalmans to make the best selection out of the candidates who were contesting the three seats of the Northern Division. In answer to a question put from the audience that candidates after election do not keep in touch with their electors, Mr. Dehlavi said wherever he had addressed public meetings in the Division he had advised people to form Associations through which the candidates could remain in touch with his electors in every part of the constituency, and that the Associations could when necessary, place their views on any question before him and could also expose him if necessary.

THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE DAY ASSN.

The "Maharaja's College Day" will be celebrated on the 24th of October this year when Mr. A. Surbamanya Iyer, Excise Commissioner in Mysore, will preside. It is earnestly requested that every old boy of the College will kindly communicate his address to the undersigned so that the invitation may be sent to him in time. All donations and subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Principal Maharaja's College Mysore.

The Lahore High Court opened to-day after summer vacation. Justices Scott Smith, Le Rossignol Martineau, and Campbell returned from England on Sunday. The Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal and Justice Forde returned from Kashmir last week.

The Lahore Police has been granted a further remand till October 15th by the City Magistrate in the forged notes case as the statements of the approvers in the case had not yet been finished.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Kirkee Gymkhana: 4th Monsoon Meeting. Harwood League (G.I.P. Parel vs. R.G.A. "B").
Municipal Corporation, 9-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers re-Assembly election.
Harwood League. (Y.M.C.A. vs. Hornets.)
National Home Rule League: Public Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

Kirkee Gymkhana: 4th Monsoon Meeting.
Harwood League (Inniskilling "B" vs. Commercial Gymkhana.)
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m. Special Meeting 5-10 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society—Reception to Prof. Dr. M. Winternitz at 5-45 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 9 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 31m; Sunset 6h. 22m.
Oct. 10 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Oct. 11 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 20m.
Oct. 12 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 32; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 32m; Sunset 6h. 19m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

BHUTT—on 5th October, at Ahmedabad to Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Bhutt of Surat, a son.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on the "Dominant Sex" will be given by Prof. R. D. Karve, at the Salle Francaise tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

W. M. MAHIM TALUKA C. C.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of management of the West Matunga Making Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Committee office. Members are requested to attend it for time.

TEACHERS' COLLOQUIUM.

A meeting of the Teachers' Colloquium will be held in the St Teresa's School Hall, Girgaum, (above the Portuguese Church) to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. The subject for discussion will be: 'The Improvement of Science Teaching in Schools." Several prominent teachers have promised to take part in the discussion. All teachers are cordially invited.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th October to 6 a.m. of 8th October:—

Smallpox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 89; total mortality this day last year 106.

DR. WINTERNITZ'S LECTURE.

Dr. Winternitz, the distinguished Orientalist, Professor of Sanskrit at the Prague University, will address the members of the Parthare Prabhu Social Samaj, on "The Ancient Indian Ballad Literature," at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum on Wednesday, the 10th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Morea" with the English Mails of the 27th September arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Music Classes of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya have been made free from January 1923. The number on the rolls is 193,115 being male and 78 females and the time table is as follows:—

7 a.m to 9 a. m. for male students.
4 p.m. to 6 p.m. for females only.
6 p.m. to 9 p.m. for males.

It is hoped that ladies and gentlemen of all communities will not fail to take the advantage of the facilities offered.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications for the 27 seats in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the Byculla D. C. C. are invited from the members of the Byculla D.C.C. and the same should reach the office (2 Rajan Road) duly proposed and seconded, on or before the 17th instant at 4 p.m. In case there be a contest, the election will take place on the 21st instant. Those members who have books of membership are requested to return the same on or before the 11th instant and members who have not paid their subscriptions are also requested to send the same within the said time. The membership roll will be closed from the 12th instant, for admissions into the election.

The General Meeting for the election of office-bearers and the Managing Committee and for the adoption of annual report will take place on the 28th instant.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT GHATKOPAR.

Mahatma Gandhiji's birthday, which according to the Hindu Calendar, fell on Sunday the 7th instant was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Ghatkopar public.

Members of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee used to go out for hawking Khaddar daily in the morning last week. On last Sunday some members of the Committee gathered at 9 a.m. at the Congress Office for prayers and then dispersed. Then a large number of members went out from house-to-house hawking Khaddar and this lasted till evening. During the whole day Khaddar worth Rs. 1300 was sold. A large stock of Khaddar, at specially reduced cheap rates was sold to the poor. A large number of students of the National School took part in hawking. In the afternoon a spinning competition was arranged, in which some girls of the National School as well as some men and women took part.

At night a Bhajan Kirtan was arranged. In this function a large number of men and women of the Depressed Classes attended and great enthusiasm prevailed, because popular Bhajans were sung by the Antyajas. This function terminated after Messrs. Chimanlal Popatlal, Jaswantray Mehta and Ranchhordas Sanghavi exhorted the members of the Depressed Classes to give up their vices and to lead simple and clean life and to use Khaddar.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

APPLICATIONS from patriots believing in KHADI WORK are INVITED for KHADI MANUFACTURE and SALES in Bombay with a view to EMPHASISE BOYCOTT of all FOREIGN PIECE-GOODS pursuant to the Resolution of the Indian National Congress.

MAINTENANCE charges will be ALLOWED.

Please apply to SHRIYUT LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1923
(579th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

PSYCHOLOGY OF NON-COOPERATION.

When the movement of Non-cooperation was in its initial stages, a passage in Sir John Seely's "Expansion of England" evoked considerable interest. Seely observed in his book that "if the feeling of common nationality began to exist in India only feebly. . . and created a notion that it was shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his dominion, from that day our Empire would almost cease to exist." It was said that this was precisely what Non-cooperation meant to do and it could therefore work out an enormous psychological revolution without the use of violence. The Liberals ridiculed this idea sometimes on the ground that it was impracticable and sometimes on the ground that it was anarchical. Now, however, they take credit on both the scores and while blaming Non-cooperation for all the riots that may have happened during the last three years they take pride in pointing out that the countrymen of Mahatma Gandhi have not justified the faith he put in them! They refuse to agree that any moral strength has been obtained as the result of the movement and they think ill of the stimulus because the response was not adequate or prompt.

The criticisms of Non-cooperation were, however, rarely based on any theoretical grounds for the simple reason that for an unarmed subject nation, the principle seemed even to some of its opponents unexceptionable. "Only if we could do it!" distrusting scepticism muttered. The fault, then, lay in the weakness of the material, not in the efficacy of the method. But the problem alters its whole aspect if there is a common ground so far. For our main concern is then seen to be nothing else than the removal of this weakness. What are the causes of this powerlessness? Recently, Mr. Bertrand Russell, one of the most profound thinkers of modern Europe, has contributed an interesting series of articles in the "New Leader" on a very similar problem. In reply to the question whether society is based on force or not, Mr. Russell analyses the sources of power and seeks to prove that ultimately it is opinion and neither military nor economic force that is at the root of social power. That, it may be noted in passing, was also the contention of Mahatma Gandhi who argued that the State was finally based not on force but on the co-operation of the governed and that the basis of the State could therefore by altered if that co-operation were withdrawn. Mr. Russell suggests that the existing system is advantageous to the holders of power and it is difficult to see how power could be wrested from them except by a reckless struggle which would be disastrous to the social fabric. The problem, he says, is not hopeless of solution since power, even the most despotic, requires a popular basis, either in the general opinion of some large group or in their traditions and habits. But since traditions and habits are diminishing forces according to Mr. Russell, opinion becomes the decisive factor in determining who is to hold power in the future. This, of course, is only a modern interpretation of the classic theory of General Will and though equally abstract is not equally vague. For, there are limits even to the internal power of Governments which are often made out to be irresponsible sovereigns in treatises on politics. Revolutions, for example, illustrate this limitation to the capacity of Governments for enforcing their own will on their subjects. A Tsar may for a time exist in spite of the opposition of the people but if people acquire enough strength, he has to surrender. "But even in normal times these restraints are not inoperative. "It would be useless," says Mr. Russell, "for the Government of India to attempt to make Hindus eat beef and Mahomedans eat pork. These are matters upon which the average man feels strongly." Only imagine if they felt as strongly for "being killed for a cause which does not interest them" or for any act of injustice! But, as Mr. Russell ironically yet truly observes, *"hitherto no population has felt as strongly about matters which affect its welfare as about trivial superstition.* If a time should ever come when average men desired their own welfare, the ability of the State to enforce its will would be enormously curtailed." It is this baffling social paradox that Nationalists in India have to solve, for the moral wrong of the present system is not merely its denial of freedom but its effective stifling of a desire for freedom.

The problem is, therefore, psychological even more than political. There must be created a will for freedom, so intense and so universal, that large groups of men would attend to no task except that of liberation. If once the intellectual energies and the moral spirit of Indians are mobilised for the task, the issue of the struggle would be decided even before the means for attaining it are employed. For this a necessary condition is a unity of sentiment and there must be a capacity for public organisation. The factors impeding the national progress are also psychological. Though Mr. Russell, rather inaccurately we think, underrates the force of tradition in Europe, Indian Nationalists can scarcely afford to do so. They have to change the whole mentality of the people who, instead of depending on the bureaucratic machine, should be made to rely on themselves. The success so far achieved in this direction is a signal contribution of Non-cooperation which is ignored by superficial thinkers because like all great changes it is subtle and almost silent and by Liberals because it works against their "constitutional" methods. Nevertheless a psychological transformation is proceeding dimly but steadily. It is the the task of the Nationalists now to alter the quality of the human material through national education and set new standards of public life through bold leadership. The task is not an easy one for a servile outlook cannot be eradicated nor credulous habits changed in a moment. Yet, as Mr. Russell, in concluding his stimulating articles remarks, "it is not a hopeless task to save the world, but it will never be achieved by those who allow themselves to think it hopeless".

AN OBSOLETE WORD.

The political changes registered in the Treaty of Lausanne have superseded the Ottoman Empire, and the Ottoman Turk, who for centuries has called himself with pride an *Osmanli*, now calls himself a *Turki*, like the Turk of Turkestan. The term no longer connoting Turkey or the Turks, and being besides unpopular in Turkey, it was acknowledged at a recent meeting of the Anglo-Ottoman Society of London to be obsolete, and the need to change the name of the Society was recognised. Unfortunately it is difficult, if not impossible, to find which, like Osmanli, covers the Arab provinces and Muslim populations left in Europe, as well as the new Turkish State. The word Islamic would be adequate, but there are already four or five societies in London which have Muslim or Islamic as their designating adjective, and the term is likely to suggest a proselytising object which the Anglo-Ottoman Society has not. The change from Anglo-Ottoman to Anglo-Turkish seems inadequate, because the fate of Palestine, Mesopotamia and Arabia is as much the concern of the society as that of Turkey, and since the Treaty of Lausanne has given effect to most of the Society's recommendations with regard to Turkey proper, even more so. The term Ottoman could be taken to include those countries; the term Turkish cannot. The Khilafat could still be described as Osmanli, for the Khalifa is a member of the House of Osman. But the extreme unpopularity of the term in Turkey makes it probable that it will be no longer used, the term "Islamic" being substituted for it, even in that connection. This unpopularity is not due to anything connected with the dynasty, but to a special application of the term in recent years, and it is easily explained.

At the Turkish Revolution, every subject of the Empire, Christian, Jew or Muslim, was given the designation of Osmanli and full civil and political rights. This was regarded as the millennium even by the Balkan Christians till they realised that the Powers of Europe were opposed to it, which happened very soon after, when Bulgaria threw off the Turkish suzerainty and Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina without effective protest from the other signatories of the Berlin Treaty. At the same time the Turks became aware that the hostility of Europe had not been relaxed by the Revolution's promise of complete reform; they saw the need for consolidation and discipline, for national defence, and saw also that they had no time to lose. Menaced as they were, it was impossible for them any longer to tolerate the existence within the Ottoman realm, particularly near the European frontier, of armed forces of a factional character. They, therefore, disarmed the Macedonians, annihilating the Greek and Bulgar bands composed of Ottoman subjects, which had been the curse of that province, and proceeded to disarm the Albanians in a regular war. These disciplinary measures were described as a policy of "Ottomanisation." They were hotly resented by the Christian elements, who seem to have imagined that they were to do what they liked under the new regime, and when, in a much milder form they were applied to the proud Arabs, they roused a similar resentment. In fact, it soon became evident that only the Turks themselves attached much value to the position of Osmanli, and regarded as comporting any duty to the State. Their "Osmanli brothers," many of them, became open enemies. By their intrigues and rebellions they proclaimed themselves the enemies of that which, at the Revolution, they had acclaimed deliriously with shouts of "Yashasan Osmanlilik!" (Long live Osmanlihood!) They deliberately aided, if they did not cause, the downfall of the Empire. So much for the Turk's attempt at internationalism. At the same time he saw his Christian neighbours thriving on a policy of frantic nationalism, and he remembered that he too possessed a nationality. The Bulgars, Serbs and Greeks were honoured by the Powers for coveting and claiming every scrap of territory on which a Bulgar, Serb or Greek had found a foothold. The Armenians were supported strongly in their claim to territory in which they formed a tenth part of the total population. Confronted with these facts, the Turks at last remembered that they too had a nation—a nation numbering more than 50,000,000 whose lands extended from the Mediterranean to the Wall of China. The Powers which had opposed their efforts after human brotherhood would favour them if they showed symptoms of a rabid nationalism. This made them strike for the Turkish Alsace-Lorraine in the Caucasus at the beginning of the war, rather than for Egypt (which might be described as the Ottoman Alsace-Lorraine) thereby causing discontent among the Arab leaders, who regarded Egypt as the chief objective. The Arab rebellion completed the destruction of the Ottoman idea, as it was called. By the end of the war the Turks were what they are to-day strict nationalists, who regard the old ideas as a delusion and a snare. They were thankful to be rid of their "Ottoman brothers," but determined to set up a powerful and solid Turkish State. The Ottoman idea was dead; the very adjective had become associated in their minds with fraud and treason and disaster. It is all the work of Europe, first and last.

It has often been observed that nationalism is un-Islamic, and with truth as far as an aggressive nationalism like that of the Greeks and Bulgars is concerned. But national independence is not un-Islamic, although Islam itself is international. The Turks themselves have recognised this truth by their separation of the Turkish State from the Khilafat. The moment it became a purely nationalist State it could no longer represent the spirit of Islam, as the former Ottoman State with all its various nations on an equal footing did, or could have done. How to reconcile nationalism with internationalism, unpleasant facts with great ideal of humanity, is perhaps the greatest problem in the world to-day. Muslims have no doubt of the solution. It lies in the strengthening of the ties which bind all Muslim nations, whatever be their constitution or condition, together in the central institution of Khilafat. If that is not done, then Europe will have conquered the Muslim Empire spiritually, for the Ottoman spirit was the Islamic spirit, the spirit of universal human brotherhood and the Nationalist spirit is European if untempered by the high control of the Khilafat, which stands for the religious vision of mankind. The Ottoman ideal still survives in the Ottoman Khilafat. It is for the Muslims of the world to give it power and utterance, and make it dominate all and inspire the acts of Muslim Governments.

THE CRY FROM FIJI.

We published yesterday a special cable from our London correspondent which brought in relief the humiliating position which India occupies in the "happy family" of the Empire. The unreality of the proceedings of the "Imperial" Conference is further brought home to Indians by Reuter's Fiji telegram which we publish elsewhere, stating that Indians there are protesting against the residential tax and have cabled to Lord Reading, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Peel asking them to arrange immediately for sufficient boats for their repatriation in view of the great hardships resulting from the poll-tax. The poll-tax, as we have shown on previous occasions, presses with special hardships on Indians in Fiji—against whom it is specially directed, the object of the White planters being to drive out Indians from the islands—and was imposed in the teeth of their opposition. Lord Reading's Government, with the inept Sir B. N. Sarma in charge of the affairs, were appealed to when the tax was being forced upon Indians—with no avail. And now in despair the Indians in Fiji are asking for shipping facilities to return to their motherland. Thus is the beneficent purpose of the Empire, of which the glory is being sung in London to-day, is being served by the hounding out of a peaceful community from a land whose prosperity has been built by their labours. We do not know what action Lord Reading's Government are going to take on the appeal of the Indian community of Fiji. But we hope the Imperial Citizenship Association of India has heard of their plight and is doing something to help them.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"When I think of Rolland, I think of Tolstoy. When I think of Lenin, I think of Napoleon. But when I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ. He lives his life; he speaks his word; he suffers, strives and will some day nobly die, for His kingdom upon earth."—DR. J. H. HOLMES.

Britain and Iraq.

"It is British policy in Iraq that has renewed and intensified the animosity of the Persians towards the British. That policy, after placing a Sunni Arab, the Emir Feisal, on the throne of a predominantly Shia land, has lately been directed to getting together a Parliament favourable to Feisal, and the expedient adopted has been the expulsion from Iraq of the heads of the Shias. These men are now in Persia, which is a Shia country, and their tales of British oppression have stirred up the Persians against us. It is another unfortunate development resulting from Britain's policy towards the whole Arab question—a policy which, in our view, is undesirable and even mischievous, and needs complete revision." The foregoing is not an excerpt from the "Daily Herald", "Foreign Affairs" or any other Radical journal, but from an editorial note in that "sober" exponent of blue-blooded Imperialism, "The Saturday Review." Will the British Government take note of it or will they go on backing the wrong horse to the end? "King" Hussein and his two sons have shown themselves to be a broken reed for Great Britain to lean upon.

Queer Logic!

To justify the existing Government monopoly of opium traffic, the Governor of Hongkong is obliged to resort to arguments which must sound hollow to disinterested parties. He contended that "so long as China continued to grow opium in great quantities", he saw no prospect of being able to abandon the monopoly possessed by his Government. He also asserted that enormous quantities of smuggled opium were continually finding their way into China and that if "legitimate supply" was stopped by the Hongkong Government, illicit supplies would take their place. The drug traffic is an evil not less immoral and devastating in its effects than the white slave traffic. Would the Governor of Hongkong stand for a like monopoly of this traffic, because in a neighbour State white slaves were being smuggled in great numbers? If a thing is evil for oneself it must be equally evil to one's neighbour. It is because the opium monopolists do not seem to care what happens to their victims, so long as they can derive some monetary gain from the degradation and misery of the latter, that specious arguments like those advanced by the Governor of Hongkong are utilised to justify the immoral traffic.

Mr. Pathik's Arrest.

The arrest of Mr. Pathik, the veteran President of the Rajasthan Sewa Sangh, by the Udaipur State authorities will be deplored by every sincere well-wisher of the State. The head and front of Mr. Pathik's offence is reported to be that he was found to be in possession of copies of newspapers proscribed by the State and that he had been spreading "disaffection" among the subjects of the State. It is not stated that the copies of the proscribed newspapers contained any objectionable writing. In British India when any proscribed literature is found in the possession of anybody, it is confiscated, but the person in possession is not put under arrest, unless there is evidence to show that such literature is part of any seditious propaganda carried on by him. Is it contended that Mr. Pathik had been engaged in any such propaganda? As to the charge of "disaffection", the public know but too well how conveniently vague is the term in the Penal Code and unless the State police can show that Mr. Pathik's activities were really of a violent and subversive character, the public will not be convinced about Mr. Pathik's guilt. Our correspondent was drawn attention to the fact that Mr. Pathik at the time of his arrest was unwell and he is reported to be still unwell. The State authorities will, we hope, allow Mr. Pathik every facility to obtain the medical assistance he requires.

Lancashire and India.

The latest information from Lancashire discloses the perplexing position of the cloth industry. The Manchester correspondent of the "Economist" writes: "Owing to the acute depression which has prevailed in the Lancashire cotton industry during the past two years, heavy declines have taken place in cotton mill share values. Many leading men in the industry, however, consider that the fall has been excessive. In many instances the market prices do not represent the value of the shares to which they refer, for the mills and their machinery could not be replaced at anything approaching the value at which they are usually set down. Three years ago many mills were refloated at an enhanced capital basis, and many outside subscribers were attracted. When the slump came these individuals became nervous, and many shares changed hands at absurdly low prices. Then again the cotton mills depend a great deal upon loan-money, which in prosperous times enables the directors to pay larger dividends than the average rate of their profit on all the capital employed. That system, however, has its danger when periods of depression come along, and in many instances loan-holders have withdrawn their money. There has even been a fall in many shares since the beginning of this year, but many local traders with inside knowledge are of opinion that prices will not go much lower." It is not difficult to foresee the frantic attempts that will be made by the affected interests to recapture the lost trade as is sufficiently indicated in the speech of Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme. But it bodes also a great danger to India. The largest amount of a nation's energies and patience will be required to resist the it. The glib talk of boycott will not alone achieve anything. It must be accompanied by sustained efforts, even if they involve the highest sacrifices of comfort and convenience.

The Postman's Grievance.

At the Bombay Provincial Postmen's Conference which was held on Sunday, a plea was put forward on behalf of the postmen by Mr. Ginwalla for a living wage, which they are not getting at present. The work of a postman is not only responsible, but also requires a great deal of intelligence, especially in a city like Bombay, where they have to make their way in a net-work of lanes and chawls and without the aid of any name-plates to find out the addresses. They are, besides, fairly educated men, with a working knowledge of two or three languages. Is it fair, in the name of efficiency, to keep these men underpaid? Mr. Ginwalla says the minimum subsistence wage for a postman in the city is Rs. 50, which the postmen do not get. While in England, he said, the postman was paid a fairly good wage, the disparity between his pay and that of the higher postal officials was not so great, as in India. In the last postal strike the men gave way, after several weeks of resistance, out of sheer despair, but their grievances remained unredressed. We shall be told, however, that the public exchequer is unable to bear any further burden for the sake of postmen and other lower paid servants of Governments, while every fresh demand of those officials who are already paid fat salaries is granted with readiness. But pay is not the only direction in which improvements have to be made. Leave rules, pension rules and many other subjects require to be examined and altered unless the Postal authorities wish to have a discontented staff, on whose efficiency primarily the efficiency of the whole department depends.

Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose in Prague

Under the heading "Visit of the Indian physiologist Jagdishchandra Bose to Prague" the "Prager Presse" in one of its recent numbers writes: "During the course of the next week the well-known Indian physiologist Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose is due to arrive here. This great scientist surprised the scientific world of the West years ago not only by his epoch-making discoveries in the domain of plant physiology but also by his wonderfully delicate instruments, which could measure plant movements with scientific accuracy. This savant has now established in India out of his own personal income the Bose Institute which is under his sole direction. He is in continuous correspondence with our own learned professors, particularly with Professor B. Remer of the Karls University. Bose will stay in Prague for a few days and will then go to Karlsbad to take the waters. Then he goes to London as he has to read a series of scientific papers about his new discoveries before the University of London. We hear that Prof. Bose is going to honour the Karls University here with a lecture also."

"FIRMNESS" TO CONTINUE.

FRANCE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR GERMAN CRISIS.

POINCARE ON THE ENTENTE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—M. Poincare made two speeches to-day, composed some time ago and consequently they did not refer to Lord Curzon's statement. Speaking at Lipny-en-Barrois he declared France was not responsible for the German Cabinet crisis. Whoever controlled Germany's destinies to-morrow, France would continue to demand permanent guarantees for her security and the total of her reparations. France would be ready to listen to definite proposals when she observed that passive resistance had ceased and deliveries due to her were arriving regularly. As it was to Germany's interests that the Ruhr industry should not be paralysed she was bound finally to come to a settlement. He did not believe any more than Mr. Baldwin that there was between the French and the British points of view an unbridgeable gulf. The French programme had not altered but it counted for much that the friendly and frank conversation he recently had with Mr. Baldwin should be renewed occasionally to tighten the ties of the Entente.

However important the reparations question was, it was not the only question with which Britain and France had to deal in common. Only recently by loyal co-operation in the conference of Ambassadors and the League of Nations, the two Allies had contributed something to allay the conflicts which might have disturbed the peace of Europe. He hoped with regard to the settlement of compensation for France and the liquidation of inter-Allied debts, good intentions might soon be translated into successful realities. If France did not relax her firmness she would obtain the satisfaction to which she was entitled.—Reuter.

POINCARE-STRESEMANN NEGOTIATIONS.

RUHR POSITION NOT TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The "Daily Chronicle's" diplomatic correspondent states that a well-known French Journalist sent on behalf of M. Poincare to see Herr Stresemann met him on Saturday and informed him that M. Poincare was willing to negotiate with regard to reparations but not the Ruhr on which, it was made clear, the French would not release their hold until the reparations were fully paid. Herr Stresemann, after protesting strongly, made, at the emissary's request, a full statement, for M. Poincare, of the German position and expressed the hope that M. Poincare would not make the situation in Germany more difficult by his speeches.—Reuter.

BIG SEIZURE OF GERMAN MONEY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Paris.—The French have seized from the Berlin-Cologne express 231 trillion marks in transit from the Reichsbank, Berlin, to the Cologne branch. The money was hidden under a coal consignment.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTER ASSAULTED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Cahors.—Much commotion was caused while the unveiling of a war memorial at Cressse was being performed by M. Malvy, ex-Minister of the Interior, when a member of the Royalist organisation advanced and struck him. Shots followed four arrests after which the proceedings continued. It may be recalled that M. Malvy has just returned to France after five years of exile and dereliction of duty as a Minister.—Reuter.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY.

CHANCELLOR SUMMONS SAXON AND THURINGIAN PREMIERS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Berlin.—The Communists have accepted the portfolios of Labour and Education in the Government of Saxony after negotiations with the Socialists. Both the parties came to the conclusion that the Government of the Reich was, powerless against Dr. Von Kahr and Herr Hitler and that the Communists and Socialists must unite, and with determination, fight against reaction. Conversations in Leipzig between Saxon and Thuringian premiers on the question of forming an alliance of the central States against the Bavarian Fascismo have already resulted in the recognition of the need for a red bloc. Accordingly, the Communists are also to join the Thuringian Government.

These developments have caused Herr Stresemann to summon the premiers of Saxony and Thuringia to Berlin.

The Social Democrats at a meeting in Berlin yesterday revealed a big split in the Party on the subject of participation in the Stresemann Government. The feeling of the meeting was generally hostile to such action, but the vote on the question has been postponed for a fortnight.—Reuter.

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

THE LOTUS-EATERS.

SINGING THE "GLORY OF THE EMPIRE."

MUTUAL ADMIRATION IN FULL SWING.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), midnight 7.

The Premiers of the British Overseas Dominions now in London made some striking declarations of their conceptions of the Empire when they visited the British Empire Exhibition which is now rapidly taking shape, at Wembley Park. The Duke of Devonshire, Colonial Secretary, who presided had proposed the toast of success to our "great Imperial project" which he said would show that the British Empire which had been a great factor in the time of war could equally be a factor in the time of peace. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Premier of Canada, in response said he thought "our great Commonwealth project" would be more applicable in describing the purposes of the Exhibition which, above all else, aimed at demonstrating to ourselves and the world the common work of all the members of the great family of the British Empire. The glory of the British Empire was that although the members of the British Empire retained their individual experiences and aspirations they had a united common interest. At Wembley Park they would have the British Empire in miniature. The Economic Conference was seeking to develop closer means of co-operation and greater conception of unity between the Governments and the work of Governments throughout the Empire and the Exhibition had the same object in view with regard to arts and industries of the Empire.

EMPIRE AS A FACTOR IN PEACE.

General Smuts, the Premier of South Africa, said the British Empire had shown what it could do in war. Let the Exhibition be a proof of what it could do in peace. Let it be proof to the devastated world that the Empire was determined to grapple with the task of reconstruction and development to the very best of its ability.

Mr. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, said the Exhibition would give the people in the Overseas countries of the Empire an opportunity of showing to the people of the United Kingdom and Europe what it was possible for those countries to do. He did not think the possibility and the potentiality of the Overseas countries were sufficiently known.

During the afternoon General Smuts laid the foundation-stone of the South African Pavilion and he spoke of the potentialities of South Africa. He said that the Dominion had been working through grave political and national troubles. Thank God, that work was done and no one need have any sleepless moments for the future of South Africa! They were in process of reaching some of the richest parts of South Africa. He had little doubt that the dimensions of cotton industry would be greater than that of the woollen industry.

The British Foreign policy will play a major part in the work of the Imperial Conference during the coming week. Having heard last Friday the informative review given by Lord Curzon of British diplomacy during the last two years, the Overseas Premiers will meet to-morrow. it is understood, to give their views on Foreign policy. This discussion will probably be continued on Thursday.—(B. O. W.)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Imperial Conference met at number 10, Downing Street this morning, all the Dominions' premiers being present as well as Marqess Curzon and two representatives of the Foreign Office. Mr. Baldwin, on behalf of the British Government, welcomed Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, Senator Wilson, (Minister of Health Australia), and Sir Lomer Gouin, (Minister for Justice, Canada.)

Discussion on foreign relations was opened by Mr. Mackenzie King and continued by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Massey. It is regarded as most unlikely that their speeches will be published.

The Conference adjourned at 2 o'clock till later in the afternoon, when General Smuts will be the first speaker.—Reuter.

A NON-BRAHMIN CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

In an influential meeting of the non-Brahmin leaders held yesterday at the Shiwaji School grounds, Poona, under the presidentship of Mr. Vithalrao Zende, it was decided by a large majority that the Poona City and cantonment non-Brahmin party votes should be given to Mr. Byramji Padamji, a staunch supporter of the non-Brahmin cause.

MURDER OF MISS INGHAM.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

The trial of Staff Sergeant J. A. Pearston for the murder of Miss May Ingham was fixed to take place before Mr. Waterfield, Sessions Judge, to-day, but was postponed to 26th November to enable the accused to engage a counsel and prepare his defence.

AHMEDABAD TOWN-PLANNING.

PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF CITY WALLS.

A COMPLETE GENERAL HARTAL.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE CONDEMNED.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8.

A mass meeting of over fifteen thousand people organised by the Kalupud Seva Samaj was held last evening under the presidentship of Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas to protest against the Town Planning Scheme number 5 prepared by the present municipal Committee of Management.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel moved a resolution strongly protesting against the declaration of the scheme and the hasty committal of the municipality to a scheme which covered large developed areas inside and outside the city walls and urging the postponement thereof till it was properly scrutinised by the newly elected board which is to come into existence shortly. In the course of his speech, Mr. Patel said "I would not have joined in the protest agitation at this stage but for a pamphlet issued by the Chief Officer which misrepresents his own attitude and the attitude of the party in the suspended municipality." In connection with the scheme Mr. Patel clearly pointed out that neither he nor any of his friends were against any well-considered scheme for the city's improvement. They were painfully aware of the necessity of whole-sale alteration of the city in the interest of the people but the present scheme was never considered nor even contemplated by the suspended municipality. It was a gross libel to say that the suspended municipality had lent its support to the scheme in its present form. In fact they merely approved the bare outlines of the rough scheme which merely referred to the demolition of the city walls on the condition of Government agreeing to give the land underneath the walls free of revenue to the municipality. They had also made it clear that, before agreeing to accept the scheme or even part of it, they would like to know the extent of the financial assistance that Government would give in case of acceptance of the scheme. On both these points replies were received from Government long after the municipality was suspended and they were very unsatisfactory in deed. The present committee of management prepared the whole scheme after the Government replies were received and specially requested the town planning officer to include in the scheme large areas both developed and undeveloped inside and outside the city walls The late municipality would never have so hastily committed itself to such an ill-conceived scheme.

THE REAL MOTIVE.

The Chief Officer attempted to show in his pamphlet that the suspended municipality had given its full support to the scheme. If that was true, why did he and the president, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai, consider it necessary to make a representation to Government for an extension of the period of suspension of the municipality? It was an open secret that the Chief Officer and the Commissioner having failed in their attempt to get the suspension period extended were now trying to deprive the new board, which is to come into existence very shortly, of its powers and authority in connection with the improvement schemes by seeking to set up a city improvement board. The present Commissioner he said, professed a good deal of interest and sympathy in the civic affairs of Ahmedabad but he was very much opposed to any official interference which however well-meaning, had on many previous occasion misled the municipality.

THE JAMALPUR SCHEME.

He cited two instances of the town planning scheme known as the Jamalpur Scheme and a comprehensive project of improvement of the water supply. The Jamalpur scheme was passed by the municipality at the instance of the present Commissioner in 1915 soon after the town planning scheme came into operation. Every one knew that the Jamalpur scheme was said to be a failure so far and that it involved the municipality into serious loss. Although at the last stage the scheme was considerably modified on account of its failure it would be the sad lot of some other body to declare its failure. A comprehensive project of water supply was initiated and executed by Government. That project for which Government was wholly responsible took nearly 10 years to be executed and the cost was well-nigh fourteen lacs and yet it resulted in complete failure. Government did not even dare to put on record the results of such a huge project.

The present committee of management had been forced to accept the purchase of one engine of over three lacs in value ordered out by Government without consulting the requirements of the municipality. And although the installation of the engine was likely to involve an annual recurring loss of about thirty thousand to the municipality, the present committee has been compelled to accept the purchase of the engine under threat of discontinuance of all grants.

DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

It is proposed to prepare a scheme for drainage and water suply of the suburban area and execute it through a separate body But the suspended municipality, which was keenly alive to the need of the city had already prepared a comprehensive project for the extension of the drainage and the improvement of water supply in the city through an expert from England. The scheme was estimated to cost about ninety lacs and on the strength of a resolution of the Government of India promising one half grant in such projects a representation for such a grant was made. Government having refused to give any assistance the present committee mutilated the whole scheme and decided to raise a loan of forty-five lacs and complete the whole work. About seven lacs have already been raised and the work has to be undertaken in the beginning of the next year.

People had yet to know the fate of the three large schemes of town planning which are on hand of the present committee of management. They could not understand the anxiety of the present committee to hurriedly pass the town planning scheme in these circumstances. It was not advisable indeed to undertake the costly experiments the outside city before the bare needs of the people inside the city are made. In the end he strongly deprecated the objectionable expressions in the last para of the Chief Officer's pamphlet and asked the people to reject or oppose any scheme conceived in contemptuous disregard of public opinion in all such important matters. It was absolutely necessary to take the people into confidence and prepare public opinion and he had no doubt that the people would agree to any honest and well-considered scheme.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, G V. Mavlanker, Seth Punjabhai Harichand, Seth Jamnadas Chunilal, Surchand supported the resolution. Seth Mangaldas before putting the resolution to the vote said that he must express their strong opposition to the scheme which mean nothing but additional and awful burden of taxation. He said they were entitled to know the results of the first four schemes before they could make up their minds to agree to the scheme number five.

He put the resolution to vote and it was unanimously passed amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

The town observed complete hartal yesterday as a protest against this scheme.

POSTPONEMENT OF SCHEME URGED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8.

As a protest against the declaration by the Ahmedabad Municipality of its intention to prepare a town-planning scheme for the demolition of the City Walls, a complete hartal was observed yesterday by all the Mahajans and Trade Associations. The slaughter houses were closed and most of the carriages and motors plying for hire joined in the hartal. In the evening a public meeting of about fifteen thousand persons was held under the presidentship of Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas, the President of the Mill-owners' Association. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel moved a resolution asking for the postponement of the new town-planning scheme till the present Committee of Management was replaced by the representatives of the people.

ECHO OF NANKANA TRAGEDY.

SENTENCES IN PERJURY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

Amir Singh and four others, who were put on their trial under Section 192 I.P.C. for having perjured themselves in the Court of Mr. Campbell who tried the Nankana Tragedy Case, have been found guilty by Mr. Durga Prasad, Magistrate, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of rupees two hundred, or in default to a further period of one month's imprisonment.

The Lahore Police have charged Maulvi Muhomed Mustafa, Editor of the "Paighani Sulat," Master Faqir Ali, Publisher, Maulvi Abdulla, Author, and Ram Rup Sharma, Manager and Printer of the Hindustan Press, under Section 153 I.P.C. for stirring up communal hatred by the publication of an article in the issue of the "Paighani Sulat" of 26th August, 1923. The case is being heard before the City Magistrate.

MOMBASSA LETTER.

THE KENYA DECISION.

ATTEMPT TO OUST INDIANS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASSA, Sept. 27.

To-day the position of Indians in this Colony is worse. The white settlers are determined to drive the Indians out of the country. They have started an organisation named. "European and African Trade Organisation". This organisation insists on its members to dismiss the Indians in their service. In the up country, the settlers have driven out the Indian artisans by hundreds and have asked the petty Indian shop-keepers to remove their shops, from their midst. They are instructing their Native servants not to buy their goods from Indian. "Dukas" but from the stores opened by the above mentioned organisation. Many of them are not giving their boys pay, but instead give them chits on the store for their requirements. Whilst we have no idea of boycotting British goods the Britishers are successfully boycotting us, and as a result of this, many shops are being closed down in up country. In every way, the scheme of driving the Indians out of the Colony is being systematically and methodically followed.

There are two ways of meeting the situation. To accept the policy decided recently and go to Council or to reject the policy "in toto" and continue the agitation. In Mombassa, the mercantile class is in favour of accepting the policy and going to councils, whilst all other classes are in favour of rejecting the decision totally. It is difficult to say what the Standing Committee of the E. A. I. N. Congress which is meeting at Nairobi on 29th Sept. will decide.

ATTACK ON MR. ANDREWS.

REPUDIATED BY E A I. CONGRESS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Santiniketan on October 8th:—

The East African Indian Congress has entirely repudiated the attack on me made by the Nairobi newspaper called "The Democrat." This closes a very painful incident and I trust that nothing more will be said or written about it. All our own efforts must be concentrated on trying to save what remains of the Indian legal right in Kenya and preventing immigration being closed

The European Convention of Associations, Nairobi, has expressed, through its Chairman, its dissatisfaction at the British Government's decision about the native status and Kenya remaining a Crown Colony. He stated that, while the settlers would persist in working for responsible government, they objected to native interests overriding those of the Europeans. This news was specially cabled to London. It shows clearly the European attitude on native affairs. It also shows that the white settlers will try their hardest to get Indians out of the way in order to obtain complete control.

CONCESSION TO COTTON GOODS EXPORTERS TO PERSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Moscow.—It is announced here that four gold kopecks per arshin will be returned to the exporters of cotton goods to Persia.—Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTER IN PERSIA.

VISITS OILFIELDS.

Teheran.—A message from Teheran states that the British Minister has left Teheran for Baghdad by road. It is stated that he will visit some oilfields between Teheran and Khanijim. He then proceeds from Baghdad to Mahomerah by air.

(Note:—The "oilfields" may refer to some oil wells near Kasr-i-Shirin.)

DRY REGIME IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Constantinople.—The Angora Government has ordered the immediate enforcement of a dry regime throughout Constantinople.—Reuter.

THE COMMISSION OF JURISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Lord Buckmaster will be the British nominee on the Commission of Jurists.—Reuter.

(Note. A Geneva message dated 28th September reported that arising out of the recent Italo-Greek conflict, Viscount Ishii at the League Council announced his decision to refer the question of the Council's competence to deal with disputes between members of the League which could not be solved in a friendly manner, to a Commission of Jurists.)

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

SWARAJISTS' PROGRAMME

VOTERS' DUTY.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party (Bombay branch) a public meeting was held last night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Messrs. B. F. Desai, H. A. Lalji, I. S. Haji and Dr. M. B. Velkar delivered speeches on "the duty of the electors at the ensuing Council elections." Mr. Patel made a very stirring and impressive speech, during which he convinced the audience of the mandate of his party.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Patel said that they would excuse him if he addressed a few words to them in English. They had not been able to give sufficient notice of the meeting in the papers, for which on behalf of the party he apologised to them. Coming to the subject, he said that from that day they were opening a campaign of election on behalf of the Swaraj party of Bombay. They would have meetings all over the city, just as they did at the time of Municipal Elections. The party would also circulate to them leaflets free of charge on a large scale. "We desire to educate the electors and show to them which way the wind blows and for whom the electors should vote. Unfortunately, for the country, when there should have been two parties, the bureaucracy and the people, we have at present several parties in our midst. I need not go into or discuss the details of these parties and their principles. All I want to say is this, that circumstanced as India is, there should really be one party and one party only, consisting of the people as opposed to the bureaucracy," said Mr. Patal. "It was unfortunate that they had several parties in the country to-day. The facts had got to be faced. Regarding the Council elections, they had the Swaraj party the Liberal party otherwise called the Moderate party—and the Independents, some of whom called themselves as "progressive independents." Now the candidates were in the field. They had got the Swaraj Party and the Liberal party candidates on the one hand and the Independents on the other, and naturally the electors were being puzzled as to whom to choose.

THE LIBERALS' RECORD.

He did not think there could be any question regarding the Liberals. The Liberals had been given three long years to work the reforms. They (the Liberals) had been tried and they were in the field to give them (the voters) an opportunity of exercising their judgment, of giving their verdict on the work done by the Liberal party in the Legislative Councils of India. "If you vote for the Liberals, who call themselves as the nation-builders, then it will conclusively prove that the reforms have been successful and the Liberal party is the only party in India that has been able to achieve the results to the satisfaction of the people of India. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that the people are not in a mood to listen to the doctrine preached by Liberals" said Mr. Patel very emphatically.

The Congress had not once or twice, but times out of number, declared that the reforms were unsatisfactory and disappointing that they were not worth the paper on which they were written, and therefore the Congress had decided to boycott the Councils. Unfortunately, however, many of their countrymen got into the Councils inspite of the decision of the Congress in the year 1920. That was the reason why the Swaraj party was pressing all along for the last six or eight months that some way must be found to prevent the co-operation of the Moderates with the Government. And the only way that they could think of was to stand themselves as candidates, get themselves returned to the Councils and then oust the Moderates. There was no other way. They could go and tell the electors not to vote for Moderates, and yet some electors would give them votes and they would be returned to the Councils. What would, then, be the result? The Councils would be full, fresh taxation would be imposed, fresh laws passed and *nolens volens* the people would have to submit to them. These laws would be passed on their behalf and in their own name by their representatives.

OBJECT OF THE SWARAJISTS.

Proceeding Mr. Patel said "All that we of the Swaraj party want to do is to prevent this. We want to go to the Councils and tell the bureaucracy that we do not want these taxations; we want to end these Councils unless they are not mended. "Either mend the councils or end them" said the speaker. They did not want any sort of hypocrisy and the sooner these Councils were ended the better would be for the bureaucracy. They would tell the Bureaucracy that those were their demands and if they (the bureaucracy) did not concede to them, their next step would be to offer constant, continuous and persistent obstruction all round (cheers); and further to give them such trouble as possible, so as to let them have no peace of mind.

That was the object with which they (the Swarajists) desired to go into the Councils. The electors had three sets of people, before them. He knew the Independents had a programme, and he did not know if he had read it. The Independents were not an organised body. At the same time for reasons best known to the Independents, they did not see their way to join hands with the Swaraj party. They wanted an organised opposition to the bureaucracy. They wanted only disciplined people to go into the Councils, otherwise it would be impossible to break the bureaucracy. They would have, therefore, to fight in a disciplined manner in the Councils. That was his only objection to the candidature of what were known as "Independents." He could not say that the Independents were not able men, but he wanted in the struggle

(Continued on next page.

REVIVAL OF REGULATION 3.

"PROCLAMATION OF FAILURE OF BRITISH RULE"

CALCUTTA PUBLIC PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

A public meeting of the nationalists and extremists was held this afternoon at the Town Hall to protest against the action of the Government under Bengal Regulation 3. Mr. B. Chakravarty, who presided, said it was a strange commentary on the character of British rule in India that this Regulation has still to be invoked for the prosecution of law and order. It proclaimed to the world the complete failure of British rule. He said that if these lawless Regulations were revived to put down patriotic upheavals or economic unrest it was not unlikely these acts of Government might drive the country into the vortex of a revolution that must inevitably involve both Government and people in a common ruin. Continuing Mr. Chakravarty said there was very little sedition in India. It was notorious that the passion for political freedom had possessed every section and class of Indian community. This was the real psychology of the wonderful success of non-cooperation propaganda. If there was sedition in India at this moment the whole nation was guilty of it. But the whole nation could not be induced for sedition. In conclusion he asked what excuse could their popular Ministers have to continue their profitable cooperation with Government which was guilty of such acts of unwisdom and lawlessness.

On the motion of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and supported by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. C. R. Das, Professor Jitendralal Bannerjee and others the following resolution was adopted:—"This meeting records its emphatic protest against the deportations of several citizens and their detention without trial under Regulation 3. This action of the Government is all the more reprehensible as it is in violation of the distinct pledge given by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Repressive Laws Committee that this Regulation would not be put into operation except in special cases and never in regard to British subjects except the frontiers and except for the protection of Indian states.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from previous page)

a disciplined army in the Councils to fight with the bureaucracy.

Concluding he said that all the parties should merge themselves into one and present an united front to the bureaucracy but that was impossible for at least some time to come. "And therefore," said Mr. Patel, "it is for the electors to decide whether they will support the Liberals, Independents or the Swaraj Party." They would hear from other speakers further elucidation of the programme of the Swaraj Party. But he wanted to point out that to-day they had opened this campaign for the electors and they were going to carry on an intensive propaganda for three weeks. If anybody was inclined to devote some time to the Swaraj party, he would on behalf of it be highly obliged. He, then, called upon Mr. Balobhai T. Desai to address the meeting. (Cheers.)

THEIR PROGRAMME.

Mr. Desai, then, in the course of his speech said that they heard the programme of the Swaraj party put before them very clearly by the President. The outstanding programme of the party was this, that they went to the Councils, to non-co-operate from inside with Government. And they were going to do that by presenting their demands. If their demands were not heard and accepted, then the next step would be to put in such obstruction as possible to make the Government impossible. They knew the Government had introduced a repressive policy in the country. They had not reached a stage at which they could successfully launch Mass Civil Disobedience. They knew very well how far non-co-operation had been successful outside the Councils. After the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the constructive programme of Bardoli had not been responded to. Seeing this position and seeing also their ability to present an united front, the only thing left to them was to do something and try as far as possible to oppose the taxation and other repressive laws in the Councils. Their councillors so far, had not been able to move a little finger in any matter concerning the well-being of the country. If their Councillors had presented an united front and resigned in a body whenever occasion demanded, it would have been something worth considering. But they did not do that and on the contrary they supported the repressive policy of the Government. It was, therefore, the programme of the Swaraj party to have the grievances of the people redressed.

Concluding he said that they could obstruct the Councils, if they were in a majority. If they ware satisfied that a candidate had a character, on whom they could place their reliance, then his only request to them was that they should exercise their judgment in the matter, so that they might not have to repent later on. (Cheers.)

Dr. M. B. Velkar, next said that they should first of all consider whether their country had been able to get (1) the right of representation, and (2) the right of legislation. They knew very well how far their country was independent in these respects. The few crumbs of reforms that had been thrown at them were insufficient and disappointing. They had denounced the reforms more often than not from the various platforms in the country. On his way to the meeting that evening he got a leaflet issued by the Western India Liberal League. In that leaflet, the Swaraj party was attacked. The Liberals appealed to their electors that the Swaraj party candidates wanted to enter the Councils with a view to wreck them. The Swarajists intended wrecking the Councils; if their demands were not conceded to by the Bureaucracy. The country to-day was not prepared for mass civil-disobedience; though it was easy to talk about it, it was very difficult to practise it.

Concluding he appealed to them to vote for the Swaraj Party candidates at the ensuing elections. (Cheers.))

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji next addressing the meeting said that they were aware that the the Council elections were fast approaching and several candidates had already issued their manifestoes. They might well ask those candidates as to what relationship they held to the Congress. They should, therefore, give their votes to those candidates who were the followers of the Indian Natinal Congress.

"THE LIBERAL REGIME."

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji, then, said that he wanted to narrate his three years' experiences of the Bombay Legislative Council. In three years the Liberals co-operated with Government in the organisation of the new political policy in the country. The Liberals during that period had given to the country (1) submission to the repressive policy of the Government and (2) repressive policy of resisting and imprisoning the leaders of the country. They (the speaker and his colleagues) brought the resolutions of prayer of the human treatment to the political prisoners in the country, but they could not be enforced upon the Government because the Councils contained the Liberals and not Swarajists, who wanted to have freedom in the country as early as possible. The Liberal *regime* of three years had entitled the Councils to be called—to use the words of the *Bombay Chronicle*—"Try Councils". The Liberals simply wanted to please the bureaucracy.

Concluding he said the Swaraj party wanted to capture the Councils, and it was their duty to see that they (the Councils) were captured by the Congress men and the Swarajists. They knew how the Liberals had failed in their duty towards the country. (Cheers.)

"SMASH THE COUNCILS."

The chairman in his concluding remarks observed that the programme of the Swaraj party was before the public. Even if the question of the release of Mahatma Gandhi was not acceded to, the Swaraj party would obstruct the Councils. If they were not returned in a majority, then, they would decide what steps to resort to after the elections were over. He wanted them to trust those gentlemen who had signed the Swaraj party programme. "If you want to try our experiment, send us in large numbers. For, if we are in the majority, I have not the slightest doubt that we will smash the Councils,"—concluded Mr. Patel.

The meeting then terminated.

SWARAJ PARTY'S APPEAL TO VOTERS

Brothers and Sisters,

In a few days, the appointed time for the election (for the *second* time) of Bombay representatives to the so called reformed Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly will come off and it will be shown presently that it is a very good opportunity for you to do some real and substantial service to your motherland. When the election by virtue of the Act of 1919, was held in 1920 you gave due respect to the mandate of the Congress to boycott Councils and very rightly you boycotted the election. However, on account of the unpatriotic conduct—to say the least of it—of some of our own kith and kin, the election took place and the Councils came into existence. What amount of mischief was done by these Councils, what amount of harm was done by them to the country and to what extent the progress of the country was checked are writ large in the sufferings and sacrifices of thousands of our innocent countrymen. If the late Councils were real promulgators of just and upright laws to-day Mahatma Gandhi would not be doing penance and studying *Urdu*, *Koran* and *Vedas* in the holy cell at Yerawada. This one fact alone must be sufficient to stir any sensible person to work for the extinction of such Councils. The solution of the question, what sort of Councils there should be, lies entirely in your hands.

Brothers and sisters, if, in the coming election the same persons or the same sort of persons who constituted the late Councils were allowed to be returned there is an imminent danger of our goal—*Swaraj*—being eclipsed. The Congress, fortunately for the country recognised this danger before it was too late. Do you imagine for a moment that the Congress would have lifted the ban against Council-entry had it not perceived this danger to the country? Now that the Congress has permitted the Council entry it behoves all Congressmen and Congresswomen who retain the same respect for the mandate of the Congress as that they had in 1920 to see that in the coming election only Congressmen are returned to the various Councils. Those Congressmen who favour Council-entry do so not charmed by the prospect of being called M. L. C.'s or M. L. A.'s but by the mere desire of either mending the Councils according to the will and wishes of the people or ending them beyond recognition. The incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi has been already referred to as one of the past achievements of the late Councils which event would never have occurred even in pre-reform days, because then the bureaucracy was not so strong as it is now supported by the approval of 5 (Indian) out of 8 members of the Executive for every one of its actions. It will be found that, on an analysis of the work of the late Councils, there has been an all round retrogression in every department of life instead of progress. Unless you make up your minds not to have such Councils any longer the present state of things is bound to continue. It is for you to decide what sort of Councils you require—a Council which will work according to your mandate or a Council which will say ditto to what the Government says. If you want the former, you must go to the polling booth and record your votes in favour of the candidates put up by the Swaraj Party; and if you want the latter, you have only to vote for Non-Swarajists. Perhaps, none of you wish to have a Council of the latter class. It is for you to see that no candidate other than those put up by the Swaraj Party are returned to the Councils. In the next bulletin you will be told how the Party will work.

The following are the names of Swaraj Candidates to the various Councils.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Non-Muhammadan—Mr. V. J. Patel.
Muhammadan—Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Non-Muhammadan—City North.
1. Mr. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta.
2. Mr. Poonjabhai Thackersey.

City South.
1. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.
2. Dr. M. B. Velkar.
3. Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Muhammadan—1. Mr. Jaffer A. Laljee
2. Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji.

JAYASUKHLAL K. MEHTA,
Secretary Swaraj Party, (Bombay Branch)

TRUSTEESHIP WITH VENGEANCE!

CAUSES OF BONDELSWARTS RISING.

SOUTH AFRICA ABUSES MANDATORY POWERS.

MANDATES COMMISSION'S STRICTURES

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations submitted, at the beginning of September, a report to the Council on the Bondelswarts rising in South-West Africa. The report contains several criticisms of the administration, which is in the hands of the Union of South Africa as Mandatory Power.

The report refers first to the difficulties with which the Mandates Commission was confronted in carrying out its task. No report of the Mandatory Power has been received, Failing the expected report, the Commission pressed the accredited representative of the Union to inform it of his Government's views; but he replied that he was not empowered to declare that the Mandatary endorsed either the conclusions of the majority of the Commission of Inquiry instituted by the Union Government or the conclusion of the minority of that Commisson, or the views maintained in the Administrator's memorandum. The accredited representative further declared that his instructions did not permit him to state the conclusions of his Government. Finally, he referred the Commission to a speech made by General Smuts in the Parliament of the Union of South Africa during the annual Budget debate.

The Mandates Commission was unanimously of opinion, however, that it could not in such a delicate matter regard as the definite expression of the views of the Mandatory Power a speech which was made at a political assembly and which was in no way intended to bring the true facts of the case to the notice of the League of Nations, to which the Mandatory Administration is responsible.

It is true that the Government of the Union had specially delegated Major Herbst to supply the Mandates Commission with all the explanations which it desired. But Major Herbst had been a member of the Administration of the Territory, and, very favourable as was the impression produced by the tone of sincerity and by the spontaneity of his replies, they could only be regarded as one-sided statements on behalf of the local Administration.

CAUSES OF THE RISING.

The causes which led to the rising appear to the majority of the Commission to be due primarily to the unfortunate feelings of distrust which, it had been informed, characterized the attitude towards each other of the white and black races. In South-West Africa even the educated classes, the Mandates Commission was told, regarded the natives as existing chiefly for the purpose of labour for whites.

The Bondelswarts affair, as set forth in all the documents which have been laid before the Commission, is such an incident as has occurred in the same territory at other periods. The policy which was formerly followed in this colony was primarily designed to develop the country in the interests of the European colonist only. South-West Africa is now a mandated territory, and the fundamental law of the mandate system is, according to the Covenant, that there should be applied to "peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world . . . . the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization." The Mandate for South-West Africa further states: "The Mandatary shall promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory."

The first cause of the trouble was the discontent of a people driven to exasperation by grievances which they probably exaggerated and for which they could obtain no redress. The majority of the Mandates Commission recognizes that the task of the Mandatary was rendered exceedingly delicate and difficult owing to historic circumstances, local conditions, and the special characteristics of the population. It regrets, however, that it has been unable to convince itself that these difficulties, real though they were, justified in a territory under the mandate the treatment of natives as indicated by the evidence and the statments of which the Mandates Commission had taken cognizance.

The second and the more immediate cause of the rising appears to the majority of the Mandate Commission to have been due to the fact that the Administrator despatched as messengers to the Bondels first a subordinate police officer, and later the senior police officer. When it was seen that events were taking a grave turn, would it not have been preferable to have sent a high civil official instead of police officers?

As regards the conduct of the military operations, it is not disputed that the Administration, when it became evident that hostilities were inevitable, acted wisely in taking prompt and effective steps to uphold Government authority and to prevent the spread of disaffection. As the Commission has for obvious reasons been unable itself to collect any native evidence, it can express no opinion as to whether these operations were conducted with needless severity or not. The number of women and children found on the field is not an exact criterion of the total number of casualties. But when the retreat in which the Bondelswarts had taken refuge was bombarded by aeroplanes, it became inevitable that women and children would suffer.

The question has been raised whether a preliminary demonstration of the destructive power of aeroplane bombs might not have brought about the submission of the natives, but it must be admitted that, when once open resistance has been offered, it is difficult to suspend operations or to abandon them before complete surrender.

The Administrator, being a Civil servant and the representative of the Mandatory Power, personally conducted the military operations. This practice appears unfortunate not only because it excludes in the eyes of the natives the possibility of a supreme appeal to the highest authority, but also, as a consequence, the Administrator is deprived of his capacity as an impartial critic and judge of the conduct of operations.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The remedial measures detailed in Chapter 6 of the report of the Commission of Inquiry were proposed and adopted unanimously by its three members. With regard to these measures the information at the disposal of the Mandates Commission indicated that steps had been taken to remove the grievances regarding the dog tax and the branding irons, and that prior to the affair under discussion the Administrator had already inaugurated a revision of the reserves. The Commission is not in a position to express an opinion whether the remaining proposals were in every case feasible or advisable, but after questioning Major Herbst it did not appear that they had been adopted.

Marquis Alberto Theodoli, chairman of the Mandates Commission, who was prevented by the state of his health from attending the last meeting, expressed before leaving his views on the whole matter in a statement, in the course of which he pointed out that the principle of the Covenant of the League of Nations regarding mandated territories laid down that the notion and consequently the law which governs that action must consist in the air to be given to "peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world" by "advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility. The well-being and development of less advanced peoples form a sacred trust of civilization." First in importance come the interests of the natives, secondly, the interest of the whites. The interests of th whites should only be considered in relation to the direct or indirect exercise of protection over the natives.

The Administration of the Territory of South-West Africa before, during, and after the incident seems above all to have been concerned with maintaining its own authority in defence of the interests of the minority consisting of the white population.

"I admit," concludes Marquis Theodoli, "that circumstances in the past, special conditions on the spot, and the particular characteristics of the population may make the task of the Mandatory Power a very difficult one. My conscience, however, will not allow me to admit that these difficulties justify a departure from the principles of the Mandate—a departure which, instead of appearing to be a demonstration of strength and superiority might be considered an indication of weakness and incapacity in the exercise of a mission which is only a lofty one if its true spirit is respected."

Shet Dayaram Sheodass of Bhusaval aged about 81 has willed away almost all his property in Bhusaval in charities. The following, amongst others, forms some of the most important dispositions; creation of a temple called Laxminarayan Sanjthan with endowments enough to cover all the expenses to maintain the same, Rs. 10,000 has been endowed towards the expenses of the present Tilak Vidyalaya as long as it continues to exist; Rs. 5,000 have been already handed over to the municipality to cover a portion of the expenses of a hospital in contemplation since some time; Rs. 10,000 to Dayaram Sheodass High School, Bhusaval, named after him.

CLEAN SWEEP IN SPAIN.

NEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

A successful military revolt aimed at the overthrow of the Government of the Marquis de Alhucemas broke out in Spain, in mail week. The leader, Captain-General Primo de Rivera, Military Governor of Barcelona and a former War Minister, formed a Provisional Military Government or Directory of Ten Generals to rule the country, his appointment for this purpose having followed a conversation over the telephone with the King in Madrid—a 300 miles talk.

King Alfonso, who heard of the Army coup while on holiday, refused his approval to steps contemplated by the Alhucemas Government against the leaders of the revolt and the Government thereupon resigned.

Captain-General Primo de Rivera in a proclamation which assured the country of loyalty to the King and foreshadowed the prosecution of certain members of the late Government, gave the following reasons for the revolt:—

"WASTED MILLIONS"

Assassinations of prelates, of ex-governors representatives of the authority, masters, foremen, and workmen.

Scandal of wasted millions.

Suspicious fiscal and Customs policy, the work of people who openly boast of their political immorality.

Miserable political intrigues under pretext of the unhappy tragedy in Morocco.

Social indiscipline, which renders work inefficient and null and agricultural and industrial production both precarious and ruinous.

Communist propaganda, which goes on unchecked and unpunished.

Prevailing impiety and lack of culture.

Jusaice under the influence of politics.

A barefaced separatist policy (in Catalonia).

The exhibition of biassed political passion in the face of the question of the responsibility for the disasters in Morocco.

Drastic decrees, signed by King Alfonso, were issued by the new Government. They included decrees dissolving the Cortes (House of Commons) and the elective portion of the Senate, the dismissal of all provincial prefects whose places are to be taken by Army officers at smaller salaries, and orders to all Civil servants to be at their offices punctually at 9 a.m. for five hours' work every day.

Another decree abolishes gambling throughout the country, even in clubs and private as well as public rooms at casinos.

An army of 450,000 is to be raised to end the war against the Riff tribesmen in Spanish Morocco.

The general also sent a message to Don Santiago Alba, Foreign Minister in the last Cabinet, who, at the outbreak of the movement, left San Sebastian for Biarritz, asking him to return the motor-car, the property of the Ministry, in which he drove to France. The ex-Minister replied that he will never return to Spain.

SURPRISED SPANIARDS HURRYING TO WORK.

Strange scenes were witnessed in Madrid on the morning of September 17th, when hundreds of Government employees who have hitherto drawn their salaries without ever visiting their offices were seen hurrying to work in accordance with the strict orders of General Primo de Rivera.

The method formerly adopted by holders of Government sinecures was to send agents to collect their salaries.

"YOU ARE REMOVED."

When General Primo de Rivera's preparations here for a military *coup d'etat* became known to the Government in Madrid, says the Barcelona correspondent of the "Daily Mail" the general was telephonically summoned by the Minister of War.

"General," said the Minister, "is it true that your troops are in riot?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"What measures have you adopted to quash the movement?"

"Why, I am commanding it!".

"Then I am forced to remove you, general."

"Bah! You are removed——"

And Don Miguel Primo de Rivera Marquis de Estella, Captain-General of Barcelona, hung up the receiver.

FREEDOM OF JAZIRUT-UL-ARAB.

HAJIS TO GIVE EVIDENCE BEFORE ULEMA INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

The Managing Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind appointed different sub-committees to consider certain important and urgent matters in its sitting of 22nd September. The said committees will hold their sittings towards the end of October. In considering the question of freedom of Jaziratul-Arab the real and complete accounts of Hajis are required in addition to other matters, therefore, the secretaries of all the District Jamiats are required to please enquire from Hajis in their jurisdiction and send their signed and attested statements to the central office by the 20th October. Hajis of the places where there is no Jamiat organisation are requested to send these accounts through Khilafat Committees. Members of the Jamiat are themselves willing to go to some places and take down the statements if necessary. The whole enquiry should finish by 25th October so that the Ulama may reach some right and just conclusion regarding this matter.

"POLL-TAX" AGAIN!

FIJI INDIANS' PROTEST.

PREPARED TO LEAVE FIJI AT ONCE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Melbourne.—A message from Suva (Fiji) states that the Indians there are protesting against the residential tax and have cabled to Lord Reading, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Peel asking them to arrange immediately for sufficient boats for their repatriation in view of the "great hardships resulting from the poll-tax".—Reuter.

BARENDRAKUMAR GHOSE.

APPLICATION FOR APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

At the High Court to-day Justices Mukherjee and Chatterjee delivered judgment in the application made on behalf of Barendrakumar Ghose for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and also for the stay of the execution of death sentence that had been passed on him. The petitioner was charged at the last High Court Sessions with an attempt at robbery and murder in connection with the Sankaritola Postmaster murder case. He pleaded guilty to the first charge, but the jury found him of murder and Mr. Justice Page sentenced him to death. The petitioner then applied to the Advocate-General and obtained a certificate and the matter came up before the full Bench of the High Court. This Bench refused to grant any review of the case. The petitioner then applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Justice Mukherjee in delivering judgment said in the case before the legality of conviction rests upon the correct construction of the section 34 I. P. C. The judgment delivered by the full Bench established that there has been a deep seated divergence of judicial opinion in every superior court in India as to the true interpretation of that section. The question not only goes to the root of the matter in the present case but is of great and general importance and of frequent occurrence in the administration of criminal law this Court has to pronounce upon a question of the construction of section 34. We cannot aggregate to ourselves the function which belongs to their Lordships of the Judicial Committee, but this is plain that if section 34 has not been correctly interpretted by the Full Bench substantial and grave injustice has been done to the prisoner in view. We thus state that we shall not express an opinion whether there may not be other questions also in the appeal such as the question of true construction of the clause 26 of the Letters Patent which by themselves bring the case within that limited category of criminal proceedings reviewable according to the established practice by their Lordships of the Judicial Committee. After anxious consideration of the character of the questions involved in this case and the full recognition of the principles which regulate the functions of the Judicial Committee in respect of the proceedings we have come to the conclusion that we shall declare that this case is a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council under clause 41 of the Letters Patent. We further direct that as a certificate under appeal be stayed subject to such orders as may be passed by their Lordships of the Judicial Committee the prisoner will not be required to furnish security for the costs of appeal. We direct that a complete copy of the record be transmitted for the use of their Lordships of the Judicial Committee at the cost of the Crown as also the memorandum of Mr. Justice Page.

ELECTION ACTIVITY IN PANCH-MAHALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DOHAD, Oct. 8.

After the Delhi Congress, the election campaign is in full swing in the Panch Mahals. The Gujarat Swaraj party has put in Mr. Waman Mukadam as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Dinshaw Dalal who represented the District last time and Rao Saheb Manubhai Desai are the other two candidates. Thus, there is a triangular contest for the one seat of this District. Messrs. Sharma and Sukhdev are moving in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas explaining to the people their independent right of voting. Messrs. Phatak and Baharbhai are visiting the villages of Halol Taluka, Kalol and Godhra. The competition is very keen.

Paris.—The occupation authorities have expelled 280 of the Green Police indirectly concerned with the Dusseldorf disturbance of October 1st. Another 120 are under arrest. Their corps has been disbanded.—Reuter

An agreement between the masters and the men in Essen fixes wages at three milliard marks a week.—Reuter.

Sir Girjaprasad the son of the late Sir Chinubhai Madhubhai, Baronet, performed on 7th evening the opening ceremony of the Health Exhibition arranged by the Ahmedabad Sanitary Association.

KARNATAK LETTER.

DHARWAR COLLECTOR'S ORDERS

UBIQUITOUS SECTION 144.

PROVINCIAL CONFERECE IN NOVEMBER.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, October 6.

The Dharwar district magistrate has been issuing orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. against leaders of other districts coming over here, for no plausible reason, obviously, but that of satisfying a whim. one knows the circumstances under which such orders have been issued on Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Sjt. Majli one would clearly take the D. M. to have suffered some rude mental shock. On the 3rd October 1923 both Sjt. Gangadharrao and Majli were at Dharwar. Sjt. Majli was here to attend the court in response to summons issued and served on him for having disobeyed an order under section 144, on the 23rd August last at Gadag. Sjt. Gangadharrao had come here to watch the case of his cherished friend and co-worker. It is clear they were not here with the intention of delivering speeches and Sjt. Gangadharrao had not delivered any speech in the whole of the district during the last four months or so. Notwithstanding this, an order under section 144 was served on them on the 3rd, when the pending case against Sjt. Majli was postponed to the next morning and when Sjt. Gangadharrao had already stepped into his car on his journey to Belgaum where he had an important engagement to fulfil.

TEXT OF THE ORDER

The following is copy of the District Magistrate's order under the section against Sjt. Majli:—

Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

To

Dattatraya Ramachandra Majli

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you come to this District and deliver speeches of an inflammatory nature and such as are likely to spread disaffection against Government and to promote hatred between different classes of the community, and whereas such speeches are calculated to mislead excitable persons and finally lead to a breach of Law and Order, and at the present moment especially offer an immediate menace to the public peace, I do hereby order you to abstain from public speaking in this District.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 2nd day of October, 1923.

District Magistrate, Dharwar.

Sjt. Majli, in acknowledging service endorsed on duplicate of order thus:—

Received copy. The order is a camouflage for depriving honest people of their inherent and inalienable right of freedom of speech and exhibits the grave moral degradation of public officers entrusted with the sacred duty of guarding human rights and therefore I hold they have absolutely no claim to exact respect for them.

(Sd.) D. R. MAJLI.
3-10-23.

The order against Sjt. Gangadharrao was also couched in the same phraseology. It is not known what the District Magistrate means by such unprovoked, and unreasonable gagging orders against important public workers.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The Karnatak Provincial Conference is come off about the middle of November at Bijapur. A preliminary meeting was held on the 2nd October and a Reception Committee has been formed. It has been settled also to hold a Khadi Exhibition during the same week. A conference of all the Karnatak volunteers will be held too. The names of such notable leaders as Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, Babu Rajendra Prasad, and Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappaya have been proposed for the Presidentship and it is expected that the Conference will be thorough success, especially in view of the good rains that Bijapur had had this year and the recent release of Sjt. Shrinivasrao Kaujalgi.

THE LATE SJT. YALGI

The news of the untimely demise of Sjt. Yalgi of Belgaum has cast a gloom over the whole of the Karnatak. The Volunteer Board of the province has taken immediate steps to observe Monday the 8th instant as Yalgi Day throughout the province. Funds are to be collected for raising a small memorial, the form of which will be settled by the Volunteer Board.

The sense of the loss of Mr. Yalgi is some what softened by the promise of both his brothers to follow the footsteps of their deceased brother. They have given expression to their heartfelt feelings in the following words:—

"We have received and have been receiving messages of sympathy from friends and institutions in the Karnatak and Maharashtra for the untimely demise of our revered brother Govindrao. We thank them all for being with us in our sorrow.

We feel the necessity of the most cherished help of you all in our humble attempt to spend our lives in following the very footsteps of our brother. We beg of you all to accept our services with the same love and tenderness with which you have been so long looking on our family.

We sincerely pray the Lord to chasten our minds and lead us on."

The misery of Mangalore is still continuing and the relief committee is in dire need of money for providing housing accommodation to thousands of poor people.

SECRETARY TO INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

NON-INDIAN SUCCESSOR?

The "Hindu's" special correspondent wires to that paper from London under date October 4:—

I understand that Mr. J. W. Bhore's term as Secretary to India's High Commissioner is practically finished and he will soon revert to Madras.

It is suggested to me that Mr. J. W. Bhore's successor will be a non-Indian on the plea that the present High Commissioner an Indian. In view of present tendencies the worst fears in that respect may be realised.

NABHA ABDICATION.

LADIES' PROTEST MEETING AT JAMSHEDPUR.

The President of the Singh Sabha, Jamshedpur, writes from Jamshedpur:—

"A mass meeting of the ladies of Jamshedpur was held on Thursday the 4th instant, where S. Jagat Singh Pardeshi in an eloquent and impressive speech explained the object of the meeting. The following resolutions (five) were unanimously passed:-

1. That this meeting condemns the action of the Government, in forcing the abdication of the enlightened Maharaja.

(2) That this meeting condemns the action of the authorities responsible for keeping the Maharani and Bibi Sahiba in waiting outside the palace for hours together without any food and water.

(3) That this meeting heartily congratulates the distinguished leaders Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, S. Santanam and Prof. Gidwani on their commendable action in sharing the fate and finding out for themselves the treatment that is meted out to our heroic Akali brothers.

(4) That the ladies of this meeting offer their services to the Shiromoni Committee that they may deem fit to have performed by them. Under the present trying circumstances they are ever ready to lend a helping hand in any capacity whatever. They will not only serve their brethren but are fully prepared to share and endure any hardships that may be placed in discharging their duties.

(5) At the end of the meeting S. Jagat Singh Pardeshi was thanked for his religious services."

"A GRAVE SCANDAL"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What could be the mentality of those Madras officials, who are said to be touring round to select Indian dancing girls for the Empire Exhibition in London? When has the bureaucracy taken to this new vocation of arranging dancing shows? What will the European and American spectators think of a Government, that organises and runs such shows at the cost of a spiritual subject nation? Where is Lord Willingdon? Why does he not put his foot down on this impious project? Will Madras allow this humiliation to be perpetrated on her and on India? Where are the religious and spiritual exponents of Madras? Are they stunned by this move of the officials? The scandal is grave, and India will oppose it tooth and nail. May wiser counsels still prevail.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MISREPRESENTING PARSIS.

A Nationalist Parsi writes:—

It is fortunate that the antics of certain fossils and their henchmen in London and the support of the Diehard "Times of India" are not noticed by India at large. From time to time absurd claims on behalf of the Parsis are put forward by certain people, which are never endorsed by the bulk of the community as they imply innuendos and are by no means conducing to national unity. A Parsi festival was recently celebrated in London, and certain speeches were delivered at the gathering, to which wide publicity has been sought to be given in India. That the sort of thing which is got up is amateurish can be seen from the communication which has inserted without exercising the editorial right of removing offences to the English language.

It is the men of the class of the writer who assume airs of superiority over people in India because of their trip to Europe. The half-baked gentleman hesitates between Naoroz and Naoros. When he refers to Sir Banatvalla it is not a slip because the ignorant blunder occurs twice. The matter of the speeches is attuned to the manner. Sir Muncherji Bhownaggaree known not so many years ago as the gallant "Bow-and-agree" knight, has made a silly allusion to the "fatherland" of the Parsis. But the gem of the function was the postprandial gratitude to his hosts by Sir William Vincent, who vapoured about his long stay in India of 35 years duration and his claim to be an authority on the subject, and made the non-sensical observation that the Parsi community was the leading community in India and that it was one of the best assets of the British Empire." On behalf of the thinking Parsis it may be claimed that while they have never run to offensively extreme lengths, they have lagged behind no other Indian community in their ardour for the attainment of political freedom. It has been noticed that it is a Jehangir Petit who has been fighting might and main on behalf of the Kenya Indians, that it is Mr. Shapoorji Saklatwalla who is the leader of the staunchest opposition to capitalists interest in the British parliament, and that it is again vigorous Parsi opposition which has already discounted from any address, which a vivifying propaganda may succeed in procuring by a narrow majority for the departing Governor. The Nationalist Parsis contend that the Parsis have given more than their proportionate share to the solidarity of the nationhood, that they have displayed public spirit and courage whenever the occasion demanded it, and though they may have cherished a longing for reviving brotherly communications with Persia they have never renounced their allegiance to Indian nationality.

VICEROY'S PUNJAB VISIT.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY VOTES ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 8.

At a meeting of the Amritsar municipal committee Mian Hissamuddin moved that the municipal committee, representing the citizens of Amritsar most respectfully welcomes His Excellency the Viceroy on his first visit to the Punjab and that an Address of welcome be presented to His Excellency at the railway station of Amritsar en route to Lahore. The mover urged that the Viceroy had a claim to their gratitude for a satisfactory solution of the Khilafat question. After the resolution had been seconded, Mr. Sarabidgal, Vakil, opposed the motion mentioning the certification of the Salt Tax bill and the Kenya decision as the reasons why such an address be withheld. Khwaja Gulam Sadiq, Vice-Chairman, who presided, said such addresses were customary to all Viceroys and Lord Reading's administration should not be judged by one or two acts.

Perhaps the incongruity was realized of presenting an address at the railway station when a visit to the city did not figure in the programme. An amendment was therefore suggested that His Excellency be requested to receive the address of welcome in the Town Hall of Amritsar, if time permitted, otherwise at the railway station. It was suggested that perhaps this might be acceptable to Mr. Sarabdial who had opposed the original motion. Mr. Sarabdial, however, replied that he did not see his way to support the amended motion as well. As the amended motion was carried with a single dissentient, a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Gopal Dass, president, and the two vice presidents was appointed to prepare the Address and one thousand rupees sanctioned to cover the expenses of the Address and a casket.

KISTNA DISTRICT TO BE SPLIT UP.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

In consequence of the decision in favour of the abolition of the Agency Division, the Government now propose to bifurcate the Kistna District as the District is too heavy a charge for a single Collector. The Government had actually decided to divide the District into two in 1920 but before final orders could be passed the Agency Division was postponed. The present scheme is to divide the District into two separate ones called Godaveri West and Kistna with headquarters at Nadavole and Masulipatam respectively, and the Government desire to make a start with the new District in the ensuing year.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

The 43th anniversary celebration of the Poona Gayan Samaj took place on Monday, the 3rd instant, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, (Junior), presiding. The President on arrival was received by the members of the Managing Committee and in the spacious Hall placed by the New Poona College at the disposal of the Samaj for the purpose of this celebration. A large gathering of distinguished educationists and members of the local gentry was present to greet him.

The welcome song being sung Mr. M. V. Sant, the Hon. Secretary, in presenting a short summary of the activities of the Samaj explained the scientific side of the work. He referred to the remarks made by H. E. the Governor last year which had put fresh heart into the Samaj. During the year various discussions and meetings and lectures dealing with musical topics were arranged. The preparation of a notation of songs for the children of Primary Schools also engaged the attention of the Samaj. Mr. Sane paid a high tribute of praise to the Maharaja Bahadur Sir P. C. Tagore, for his valuable suggestions for the improvement of music. The Samaj recently undertook with the cooperation of Mr. M. D. Daphtardar, the preparation of a work giving musical notation which would apply to the whole of India. After reading the remarks of the Inspecting Officer he praised Messrs. Rao Saheb Sabnis and Bapat for the sympathetic and instructive treatment these schools had received at the hands of the Educational Department. Then Mr. Sane mentioned the necessity of a permanent home and explained what a great need it was to have a greater financial support on the part both of the Government and the public. The Samaj intended to start a class for teachers in music and reuested the City Municipality to benefit their teachers at least this year.

AN ALL-INDIA NOTATION.

After the presentation of the report a varied programme of music both vocal and instrumental was gone through by the pupils which was greatly appreciated.

Principal Kanitkar regretted the smallness of the number of schools teaching music. This he attributed to the lack of appreciation on the part of the people of the cultural value of music. Secondly, teachers were generally not encouraged to cultivate a taste for it. To popularise it he suggested that the old arrangements at the temples should be revived and music provided free by Municipalities and the new school boards in places like public parks and gardens. He also hoped that the visualising in music would prove a great help in giving music lessons by means of which the ear and the eye would take one idea as a whole.

Sardar Mujumdar made a few remarks telling the audience that the Samaj had been constantly trying to improve the notation system. He also explained why the short note written by the Assistant Secretary Mr. Dapptardar was a better one for the whole of India. This note was read by Sardar Hebbikar with the explanation of the proposed notation for the opinion of those interested in the subject.

Mrs. Cowasji then distributed the prizes. Mr. Taube won the Prince of Wales Prize. A prize was given to Mr. Acarekah for preparing the Nalika Tarang under the auspices of the Samaj. A gold medal was given to Miss Krishnabai Patwardhan for her lecture on music in the series. There were many others who won the prizes for their good progress.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was sorry to confess that he was a stranger to music, but had no doubt that Indian music was quite a charming and interesting thing, otherwise so many people would not have quietly listened to the long programme of music lasting for over an hour. He regretted not having been taught music while at school. He promised his support to the New School Boards if they wanted to help the spread of music. He hoped that the aspirations of the organisers of the Samaj to provide a decent building for the Samaj in five years would be fulfilled, and if they approached Government for assistance he would do all he can, to support their claim. He spoke highly of the selfless work of the energetic and enthusiastic Honorary Secretary Mr. Sane, and if they only had more Sanes, Mujumdars and more Rastes music would not be long in coming into its own.

A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir and the distribution of 'pan supari' and 'Attar' brought the proceeding to a close.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

CLAIM FOR EMPLOYERS' CONTRIBUTION OF PROVIDENT FUND.

(Before His Honour J. P. Quadros, the Fifth Judge.)

R. S. Iyengar.
Vs.
Killick Nixon and Company.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover a sum of Rs. 201-15-0 being the firm's contribution to his Provident Fund due to him for the services rendered to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company from the 1st of August 1921, to the 31st of August 1923, as a permanent General Clerk on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 20, as War allowance, the services having been wrongfully terminated by the defendants for reasons beyond the plaintiff's control. The plaintiff was also prevented from rendering further services to the defendants firm.

On the case being called out, Mr. A. C. Acworth, Solicitor, who appeared for the defendants put in the following defence: "That the plaintiff was a monthly servant of the defendants and under the rules of the Provident Fund by which he was bound the plaintiff would only become entitled to the defendants' contribution to the Fund in the event of his having served the defendants for fifteen years, which he did not do."

Mr. J. K. Taraporewalla, pleader who appeared for the plaintiff contended that the plaintiff was in the defendants' service and contributed to the Provident Fund. He had also received a letter of appointment from the defendents when he joined their service.

Mr. Acworth said that under rule 13 of the Company's Provident Fund, the plaintiff was not entitled to the Fund. He then, read the rule which stated:—"The firm shall have the option, in case the retirement is necessitated by certified incapacity of further service, or other causes beyond the subscriber's control, to waive forfeiture of the share of the firm's subscription."

His Honour:—"Do you rely on the letter of appointment?

Mr. Taraporewalla:—"Yes, Your Honour. He (the plaintiff) had a conversation with Mr. East of the Killick Nixon and Company, when he was appointed."

Mr. R. S. Iyengar plaintiff, was then, examined by Mr. Taraporewalla. He deposed that Mr. East had made his appointment. When the question of pay was discussed, Mr. East had told him that he would be paid Rs. 80 a month. When he brought to the notice of Mr. East that the last salary that he was drawing was Rs. 200 a month, he (Mr. East) told him that he would be entitled to the Provident Fund started by the Company. He, was, then, appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 80. Subsequently, he informed Mr. East that having been suffering from malaria, which he picked up while he was in the Overseas, supposing he would not be able to serve the Company for fifteen years, what would be his state? Mr. East assured him that so long as he did not run away of his own accord, he would be entitled to the benefit of the Fund. He added that in case he (the plaintiff) went away, he would have to produce the medical certificate. It was on that understanding that the plaintiff joined the Company on a salary of Rs. 80 a month He served the Company from the 1st of August 1921 to the 31st of August 1923. On the 31st of August 1923, he received a letter from the Company stating that his services would not be required on account of the reduction of the staff. He was willing to serve the Company even now.

Mr. Taraporewalla: "Do you know of any other clerk whose services have been dispensed with by the Company without having been paid the Provident Fund?"

Mr. Acworth:—"I object to the question."

His Honour disallowed the question.

Continuing, the plaintiff deposed that there was no reduction of the staff made by the Company, and as a matter of fact the staff was increased.

To the Court, the witness said that two or three more clerks had been appointed by the Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, the witness said that he applied for an appointment in July 1921. His salary was increased in December 1921, to Rs. 100. He orally bound himself to serve the firm for fifteen years. He would not have left the service, even if he had received an offer of a salary of Rs. 200 a month because he had good hopes in the Company.

His Honour:—The plaintiff has no case at all on the rules of the Fund?"

Mr. Taraporewalla:—"I am going to address Your Honour on the rules."

Further hearing of the case was, then, adjourned till the 15th of November, when Mr. East will be examined.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED KEEPING OF A COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Inspector Klein charged Dattatrai Ramkrishna Deshmukh and three others with assisting in keeping a common gaming house at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Solomon, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Thanawala in asking for a remand said on Saturday last, on receipt of certain information, Sub-Inspectors Deshpande and Karnik raided the ground floor of a building in Tamarind Lane, where the business of accepting the bets on horse races was being carried on. Some printed blocks, betting slips, race book and other instruments of gambling were taken possession of by the police in the course of their search and certain moneys amounting to about Rs. 2,000 and odd were also seized by the police.

The case was adjourned to 15th instant.

HANDS CHOPPED OFF.

The Bombay Police have arrested three persons, viz., (1) Wali Mohmed, (2) Daragahoo and (3) Faliwan on the charge of assaulting one Nizamali Dilarbux and chopping off his hands on Sunday last. It appears Nizamali was employed by Messrs. J. C. Gammon and Co., at Amarnath and had come to Bombay for making some purchases at Crawford Market. After marketting he went to see his sister living in a chawl at Madanpura. After spending some time at his sister's while he was going downstairs he was attacked with a knife by the three persons aforesaid. Nizamali was removed to J. J. Hospital where his arms have been amputated.

DIED OF ELECTRIC SHOCK.

On Sunday morning a number of persons were sleeping on the foot-path at Bhatia Baug, near Bori Bunder when one Bhaya Mahadeo was awakened by some noise and the fusion of an electric wire. On looking around he saw a man about ten paces from him lying down with electric wire round him. Bhaya tried to touch the wire but received a shock and fell down. After some time Bhaya got up and ran away. The man who was lying down was about 26 years old and had a black short coat and khaki pant. He had also a *janoi* or sacred threat round his body. He was electrocuted, death being instantaneous.

The Coroner, held an inquest on Monday touching the death of this unfortunate who is not yet identified when Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination said that there was a burn under the left lower jaw. The palms of the hands showed severe burns and charring of the skin. The hands were firmly clenched. The cause of death was electric shock. A voltage of 230 would suffice to kill a man.

Mr. C. H. Canty, Assistant Electrical Engineer, B. E. S. and Tramways Company said, in consequence of certain information he went to the place of occurrence and saw two lighting wires, positive and negative broken. The current was off. The fuse on the lighting current side was burnt through. The voltage on the lighting wires was 230 and on Tramway wires 560. In witness' opinion the trolly pole of the car, for some reason came off the tram wire and as the car was moving, the pole struck the insulated suspension wire, which caused the pole holding both the lighting wires to shake and that caused both the wires to break, the one below being still suspended and the broken end of the one above falling on the ground. Witness thought that as soon as that occurred the lights went out. There was a breakdown at the Bori Bunder shelter at 7-40 a.m. and the emergency over head wagon had arrived there at 7-52 a.m. and a report was then made that wires had broken and that a man was lying dead near Bazar Gate Street. The wires had broken close to the Tramway poles.

Further hearing was adjourned.

OLD WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY HACKNEY.

On Sunday morning, Kalpat Kalu, a hack victoria driver, was driving along Carnac Bridge, when, while trying to pass two other guarries in front of him, his horse's head struck Lajeebai (60) a sweeper woman. She fell down and the right front wheel of the victoria passed over her. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries. The driver stopped when some people shouted at him.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Lajeebai when the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by her having been knocked down and run over by a hack victoria driven by Kalapat on the wrong side of the road.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Bharucha and his party deserve congratulations for their efforts in manoeuvring the agitation with regard to the non-payment of Rs. 45 in cash to the fully paid up shareholders of the Scindia Company and thus keeping on the "Damocles Sword" in the shape of the liability of Rs 45 per share hanging on the heads of partly paid-up shareholders. To champion the cause of the minority and stand by them to redress their grievances with the laudable idea of saving them from the grips of the capitalists is no doubt laudable and desirable if the principle is consistently and carefully followed.

In the Company's Law, so far as I know, there is no distinction or classification made for determining the rights of vendors' or other shares. The holders of fully paid-up shares and of partly paid-up shares are both shareholders of the Scindia Company having equal rights, and as such if the liability of the holders of partly paid-up shares has got to be wiped off, the holders of fully paid-up shares are entitled to the consideration of cash payment of Rs. 45 per share which they had previously paid. I wish Mr. Bharucha had studied the company law and tried to emphasis his view in regard to Vendors' shares.—Yours, etc.

INDUPRASAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if any member of the legal bar will kindly enlighten the shareholders of the Scindia Company through the medium of your paper whether the steps taken by the holders of partly paid up shares not to part with Rs. 45 to pay them to the holders of fully paid-up shares can be considered equitable. The share capital of the Scindia Company consists of about 5,83,334 partly-paid up shares to the extent of Rs. 30 per share paid up and 16,666 fully paid-up shares to the extent of Rs. 75 per share paid up. Evidently, the decisions at the general meetings of the said Company will be determined by the view taken by the partly paid up shareholders who form a collosal majority. The fully paid up shares being a minority and in the courts of law, if an unbiassed judgment is to be given, may I know where would the fully paid up shareholders stands with their greater stake."—Yours, etc.

M. B. SHAH.

RATNAGIRI HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The J. J. Hospital episode and the Karachi Hospital scandal are not the last of the type as such instances occur in other hospitals too which go un-noticed. A few days back a case was reported in the local paper which might not have attracted the notice of the public. The facts are that a lady requiring urgent operation was admitted in the Ratnagiri Civil Hospital but as she could not see any effort on the part of the hospital authorities to relieve her during her five days' sojourn in spite of her getting worse what with pain and difficulty of breathing, she had to go away and entrust her very life to the skill of an ordinary private practitioner, who it must be stated to his credit, operated upon her unaided and removed twins. The fact that the poor lady had to dispose of what little she had to pay the practitioner is a different matter. But, Sir, the public of Ratnagiri will be much obliged to you for publishing these facts in your highly-esteemed paper and also to the authorities if they would please enquire into the matter and let the public know what prevented the hospital authorities from rendering timely assistance to the poor lady and who would have been responsible if anything untoward had happened during her operation in a scantily-equipped private dispensary.—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHISER.

Ratnagiri.

SCIENTIFIC WORDS IN GUJARATI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read Mr. Dolatrai S. Sheth's letter in the issue of your paper of 1st instant. I do not know whether any club, or society exists, which translates English scientific words into their Gujarati equivalents but I would like to request Mr. Sheth and those interested in the matter through your columns to form one, which, in my opinion, will be helpful to students like myself while reading English scientific books. I am concerned in political economy, political science and law.

Hoping to be excused.—Yours, etc.

HARILAL D. UDAIN.

Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

EDITOR OF DAILY "TEJ" CONVICTED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

Mr. G. M. Young, District Magistrate, pronounced judgment this morning in the case in which Deshbandhu Gupta, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the daily "Tej" of Delhi was charged under sections 153A and 505C of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under both the sections and sentenced him to suffer one year's simple imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

HIGH COURT.

TATA-CENTRAL AMALGAMATION.

JUDGMENT ON INTERIM ISSUE.

SUMMONS DISCHARGED.

(Before Justice Pratt.)

P. D. Shamdasani and another. Plaintiff,
vs.
The Tata Bank, Central Bank and others. Defendants.

Further hearing was resumed yesterday, of the application by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani for summons for the discovery of certain documents in connection with the suit filed by him against the Tata and Central Banks to get the amalgamation set aside.

Mr. Desai, continuing his arguments, said that the account of the Tata Bank as on 30th June had nothing to do with the question of sufficiency or notice. The notice must refer to the business to be transacted at the meeting. The documents asked for were not in respect of the approval or otherwise of the proposed scheme of amalgamation. Referring to the alleged concealment of an important fact relating to the transfer of Rs. 70 lakhs from the capital of Tata Bank to the Reserve Fund of the Central Bank, Mr. Desai said that those who drafted the plaint new full well that so long as no essential matter was concealed from the shareholders, there can be no legal ground for complaint. In spite of this, the proposed transfer of Rs. 70 lakhs to the Reserve Fund had nothing to do with the scheme. The Central Bank intended to give effect to this transfer after the amalgamation was carried through. Under the arrangement, the Central Bank had received certain assets of the Tata Bank. The Central Bank had intimated to its shareholders, through a circular that Rs. 70 lakhs out of these assets were to be carried to the reserve fund. The plaintiff apparently had not understood the real situation.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that even if the charge of avoiding an explanation of the loss of Rs. 70 lakhs be true, that had nothing to do with the case. The gist of the arrangement was that the shareholders of the Tata Bank were to be given one share of the Central Bank in exchange for two of their shares, and the whole assets and liabilities of the Tata Bank were to be taken over by the Central Bank. The charges made in the plaint, were not, he maintained, relevant at all. The defendants had taken the opinion of experts which they had put before the meeting. They could not be expected to do more.

MR. COLTMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Coltman, replying, said that whether the documents were helpful to the Court or not must be decided by the Court. The fact was, he continued, that there was an unprecedented attempt in the case to conceal material facts. If the case of the defendants be honest, they had nothing to fear from disclosure of the facts. The shareholders of the Central Bank were given to understand, by means of figures, that the arrangement was to their interest. The assets of the Tata Bank, counsel contended, were being given away for nothing. There was no consideration given for Rs. 70 lakhs. He did not say that the arrangement was fraudulent, but he did maintain that the resolution was fraudulently passed by concealing a material fact. The purpose of the defendant's opposition to the present application was to thwart a fair examination of the issues in the case. The Tata Bank had delivered the documents to the Central Bank, and the latter maintains, that they ought not to have been made a party to the suit.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment His Lordship observed that the suit was for setting aside a resolution sanctioning the scheme for the amalgamation of the Tata and Central Banks. The summons was for the discovery of certain documents. Mr. Desai for the 6th defendant, Bank had contended that there was no cause of action against the 6th defendant and he had characterised the plaintiff's requisition for discovery as against his client as impertinent. But the effect of the plaintiff's suit was to have the sale to the 6th defendant Bank declared unauthorized and the 6th defendants were thus interested in the suit. They were therefore, if not necessary, proper parties to the suit. As they were proper parties an order of discovery might be made against them (1897 2 Q.B. 124.) The only issue on the summons was whether the documents of which inspection was sought were relevant on the question of the validity of the notice. Section 179 read with article 68 required that the notice should state the general nature of the business to be transacted. The notice and the circular went together. The circular explained the terms of the agreement and that the financial position of both the Banks had been examined and that the auditors had certified that the terms of the proposed amalgamation were fair and the Directors had concurred in that opinion. This prima facie the general nature of the business was stated in the notice. But the plaintiffs contended that the agreement itself had not been annexed and the figures and materials on which the auditors had issued the certificate were not placed before the shareholders. His Lordship then examined and discussed the cases that had been cited by Mr. Coltman and stated that the principle of the cases was not applicable to the facts of the present case. The materials of which inspection was sought were irrelevant. The only question was whether the shareholders had fair notice of what they had to consider. All that was alleged in by the plaintiffs was that the property of the Bank had been sold at an undervalue. The plaint only alleged that the figures in the balance-sheet were incorrect and that the agreement was advantageous to the Central Bank. The word fraud was used in the plaint; but no particulars of the fraud had been given. The use of the word fraud was used in the plaint was improper and it had been used only for widening the scope of the inquiry. The materials supplied by both Banks to the auditors of which inspection was asked, were clearly irrelevant for the issues in the suit. So also the report made by the Manager of the Tata Bank. In fact there was no written report at all, only an oral report. The report was therefore not a document as regards the proxies of which inspection was asked, the proxies might affect the validity of the resolution, but not the validity of the notice.

His Lordship accordingly discharged the summons with costs. The hearing of the suit was adjourned to 12th November.

Information has been received at Calcutta that a man, apparently a Punjabi, entered the Mail van of a passenger train between Madhupur and Giridih stations on the East Indian Railway on Saturday, and threatening the sorter with a dagger, cut open a mailbag and removed some insured letter, making his escape soon after. The Government Railway Police have the matter in hand.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

COTTON TRANSPORT CONTROL.

NEW BARODA LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 6.

As the Government of Bombay is goin shortly to introduce legislation with a vie to prevent the import of inferior qualit of cotton into areas growing better type of cotton, the Government of Baroda have also passed new legislation with a view to imposing the same sort of restriction within its own territory, lying side by side with the British territory. The Act has been duly passed in the Legislative Assembly. It gives power to the Sur Suba (Revenue Commissioner) of the State to pass orders preventing the import of either all or any particular kind of cotton into a specified area without obtaining the permission of the officers concerned. The word cotton, within the universe of discourse of the Act, means cotton cotton waste and cotton seeds. The restriction does not apply to a quantity under 10 lbs. at a time. The Act empowers the Railway authorities to refuse delivery of such prohibited cotton at the destination or to refuse to accept any cotton at a station destined for a station lying within the prohibited area, if the required permit is not produced by the parties concerned. On the consignee failing to produce the permit within fourteen days of receipt of the consignment, the stationmaster shall return it to the station from which it has been sent and returned to the tender on his paying the freight both ways.

The penalty for offences under this A are very severe. Anybody importing or trying to import cotton within the prohibited area or any servant of the Railway acting against the provisions of the Act, will be liable for the first offence to a fine up to one thousand rupees and fine up to fiv thousand rupees and simple or rigorou imprisonment for a period of three months

DACOITIES.

The dacoits in the northern part of th Baroda State which has been quiet for some time, since the arrest of Mirkhan and the break-up of his gang, have started to create trouble there again. The village Maniary in the Harij Taluka has already been visited, where it seems they stopped comfortably for several hours, conducted house to house search, took with them pro perty worth several thousands and decamped On their way back they were met by party of the State police camel corps. struggle ensued, but the dacoits seem to have escaped without any appreciable loss or injury to themselves. The situation rather anxious, owing to the lack of rain and the consequent famine conditions prevailing in some part of the Kadi District. Prices and the number of dacoities rise in sympathy. The Police Commissioner, the Police Superintendent of the District and the Assistant Police Superintendent have all gone to the scene of the dacoity.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN TINY YACHT.

102 DAYS AT SEA ALONE.

M. Alain Gerbault, the French lawn tennis player, has arrived in New York Harbour, having crossed the Atlantic Ocean alone in a 33 foot cutter yacht, the Firecrest writes a correspondent. He was 102 days at sea, having sailed from Gibraltar on June 6. From Gibraltar to New York is 3,209 miles. His voyage was undertaken through love of the sea and the desire to see new countries.

M. Gerbault says he met three hurricanes, during which huge seas almost engulfed his tiny vessel and wrecked much of her gear.

Two-thirds of his supply of drinking water was spoiled, and he was forced to exist for a time on one cup of water a day for all purposes.

After one hurricane came a tropical downpour of rain which soaked all his clothing, compelling him to go naked for -- days. As a result of this he developed a fever, accompanied by a sore and swollen throat which prevented him from swallowing. It culminated in unconsciousness lasting 48 hours, during which, he says, Providence guided his craft.

He was often compelled to go sleepless for three or four days at a time.

During the voyage he consumed 60lb of bully beef, 36 tins of condensed milk, 60 lb. of sugar, 10lb. of tea, 32lb. of ship's biscuits, and large quantities of potatoes. He started with 65 gallons of distilled water, of which 40 were spoiled.

M. Alain Gerbault is 28. He has a fine record as an aviator, having brought down seven German machines.

As a tennis player Gerbault frequently partnered Mlle. Lenglen, who is one of the few people who knew of his voyage.

THANA DISTRICT ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was present at the Thana District Swaraj Party meeting held at Thana on the 3rd instant. The business before the meeting was merely what should be the future programme of the Swaraj Party of the Thana District. As the question of supporting any of the independent candidates was not before the meeting many members from outside stations did not attend. When the question of supporting Mr. G. B. Pradhan was moved it was proposed that the question be postponed and both the candidates should be called to explain their views. This, however, was defeated by a majority of two only while many remained neutral. As the question of giving support to an independent candidate was not before the meeting I feel that the resolution cannot be called a resolution of the party and in all fairness another meeting should be called at an early date for deciding a definite question and both the candidates should be called and their views ought to be heard before deciding the matter. I understand that I write for the information of the party in general to avoid the impression that it was a mandatory resolution.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi was willing to express his views before a party meeting.—Yours, etc.

HARI VASUDEO PATKE.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

SUBTLE TERROR.

ABUSE OF REGULATION III.

ELECTIONEERING DIVERSIONS.

LABOUR AND REACTIONARIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

The internment orders of the Bengal Government are still agitating the public. That the Ministers are hand-in-glove with the Executive admits of no doubt but immediately after the revival of Regulation III, Lord Lytton convened a meeting of the Cabinet at Darjeeling to consider the gravity of the crisis as seen through police-spectacles, and to do something to rally public opinion. Bengal has been exceptionally unfortunate in her sample of ministers. Nawab Ali Chaudhari is a sickly Mussulman of the old school; Mr. P. C. Mitter is a sleek supporter of Rowlattism and Sir Surendranath has developed all the prancing vices of a cantonment-magistrate. But for the proximity of elections, they could have ignored the consternation of the public. Owing, however, to their advice, the Government have come out with an explanation which is wordy, complaisant and totally inadequate for the conciliation of public opinion. The communique says nothing, reveals nothing, in justification of arbitrary conduct. They have taken their stand on the tyrannous excuse of all ages namely, the safety of the State required violent departure from the rule of law. Stung further by the inferences of people regarding the suppression of the Swarajya Party on the eve of elections, the Government piously state they did not intend any disfavour to the Dasites. If the Das party has been hurt, it is its fate; the Government have washed their hands of all the evils ascribed to them. The communique could not have satisfied even its writer. Loosely worded, it talks of revolutionary conspiracy and definite evidence of the implication of all the people arrested. During the war, Sir Reginald Craddock had detected a widespread revolutionary conspiracy consisting of 70,000 adults under the pay of Germans; the joke passed muster. Terms like revolution, conspiracy and rebellion bear very cheap interpretation in India, according to the humour of the ruling caste. Two pregnant women could be marched from Bankura as rebels and Government amassed the credit of the detection! It significant that Government deny the undertaking of Mr. H. L. Stephenson to the Press that there would be open trials before the punishment of "revolutionists". All the Press correspondents heard the statement but it now transpires that there was no such sentence in the typed speech of Mr. Stephenson. That settles the point in favour of the Government. We have no remedy now except wait for the pair of judges who will go into the "evidence" supplied by the police. The procedure will be of greater convenience to the police than the custom of open trial.

BREACH OF FAITH.

Mr. J. Chaudhari has done a service by exposing the breach of faith involved in the revival of Regulation III of 1818. When the Repressive Laws Committee met in 1921, it was unanimously decided that the use of Regulation III should be reserved for coping with difficulties on the inflammable frontiers of British India. Many members realising past abuse of the law, were inclined to see it repealed altogether and trust ordinary statutes for the proof of guilt and the punishment of offenders. The Government, however, asked for some powers to deal with exiles and intriguers who might leave the protection of foreign countries and domicile themselves in India. The object of Regulation III was to help the due maintenance of alliances and treaties though the law was later prostituted minimise the responsibility of the Police. The Repressive Laws Committee expressly limited the use of the measure to its original purpose. What is more, the Government of India accepted it. To-day we have the same Government committing a breach of faith in regard to their endorsement of 1921. The Repressive Laws Committee advised the retention of Regulation III in the following terms:—

> "We are in fact satisfied of the continued necessity for providing for the original object of this Regulation, in so far as it was expressly declared to be "the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with Foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection and the security of the British Dominions from foreign hostility" and only in so far as the inflammable frontier, is concerned, from "internal commotion."

The advisers of the Government cannot by any stretch of language have described the condition of Bengal as one of "internal commotion"; still they have the effrontery to issue a communique without making any reference to the undertaking of Government regarding the specific limitation of the law. The Indian Association of which Sir Surendranath is president, has protested against the action of Government.

SILENCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY

The Constitutional Party—or Mr. S. R Das—is silent because after all the Advocate General advises Government on the legality of exceptional measures. Mr. J. Chaudhari's manly condemnation is further interesting because of his conviction that Government cannot expect a pair of really decent judges to do the rest of their job. But judges, of course, will be available in India to perform the most invidious of duties. There are two or three Moderate Barristers already out with the proposal that there should be two specially appointed judges for the review of police-evidence; two Indian lawyers, for example, who could put the long vacation to some lucrative use!

The consciousness of Labour in Bengal is getting duller as the days pass. What do you think, for example, of Indian labourers conducting an "At Home", with the genial Mr. S. R. Das as chief guest. There were other wealthy people too, Indians and Europeans present at the "At Home" given by Mr. Yacoob C. Ariff, president of the "Council of the Labour Association of Bengal." Workers are being gradually won over to the cult of water-hyacinth; they are taught of the pestilence of political opinion and the duty of faithful attachment to employers. Thus Mr. Ariff proclaimed to the silk-stockinged gentry that all members had before admission the following happy creed: —(1) All members shall try their utmost to prevent dislocation of work, by strikes or other unseemly ways; (2) Members shall have absolutely no connection with politics or hartal; (3) Members shall take no part in communal and other religious disputes; (4) Members shall consider it their duty to help the Government in upholding law and order. With all the flummery cut out, the object of the Association is to counteract the idea of strikes, hartals, and direct action besides cultivating the habit of upholding law and order. With such an organisation as ladder, it is easy to mount the way to Geneva!

PROSPECTS OF SWARAJ PARTY.

On Monday, election nominations have to be finally entered. It would be idle to pretend that the Swarajya Party has the best chance of winning. The arrest of certain efficient staff-men, the vague stigma of revolution and violence levelled at them by Government, the fear of ordinary people to breathe anything save in the language of loyalty, the advantage of dissociation from Extremists at a time of repression, all these have prejudiced the campaign of Swarajists. The arrests and trials and the terrorist views of Government operate in favour of Ministerialists. You cannot have a free election when the atmosphere is subtly intimidating and C.I.D. men flit all over the city taking down their impressions of men and things. The Ministerialists have positive advantages. They are in power. We are having daily reports of profligate pledges and secret bargainings. It is now virtually proved in the Press that Sir Surendranath went the length of offering Rs. 20,000 to his rival Dr. Ray—for charities of the latter's choice. The allegations appeared in print and Sir Surendranath authorised Mr. S. N. Mukherjea, an old jackal of his to deny the statement. Poor Mr. Mukherjea got it badly next day. Mr. Brajagopal Goswami investigated the matter and challenged Mr. Mukherjea to answer the following two questions:—

1. "Whether or not a certain doctor (P. C. B.) saw Dr. Ray and told him on behalf of Sir Surendranath that the Knight of Barrackpore would enter into an agreement with Dr. Ray to devote Rs. 20,000, for charities, if Dr. Ray withdrew his candidature?

2. Whether or not H. C. D., a well-known Solicitor, was authorised by Sir Surendranath to communicate to Dr. Ray that Sir Surendranath would secure a nomination for Dr. Ray, if the latter retired?

Both the above gentlemen are men of high position and character, and it is inconceivable that they made use of Sir Surendranath's name without his direct permission and authority."

Things were getting hot owing to the specification of names and parties. The doctor described as P. C. B. came out of his covert and tried to explain and explain:—

"What actually happened is this. I accidentally met Dr. Ray in Beadon Street, and, in the course of our conversation regarding the Election, I, of my own accord, asked Dr. Ray if Sir Surendranath came to some compromise with him, whether he would withdraw, I then suggested that a substantial donation from Sir Surendranath for charitable purposes ought to induce him (Dr. Ray) to withdraw. I was never asked by Sir Surendranath or any one of his party to effect this compromise."

That is pretty sad reading coming from one who at worst might have been the honest broker acting independently in his client's interests. It is curious that Sir Surendranath who loves a scrap in the Courts keeps silent. He is vigorously nursing his constituency where people know he is a man of power and patronage; and it is far better for one's health to be identified with him and his party at a time of suspicion and arrest than to be known as an Extremist!

The Moderates—the followers of the Advocate-General included—claim to have put a candidate to every constituency in Bengal. They have come to an understanding with Europeans regarding the pace of Reforms, the business of the Councils and loyal habits required for the consolidation of the British connection. If the party could work in harmony with Sydenhamite *sahibs*, their programme must be of a fearful and wonderful character. I am not disposed to belittle the menace we have of a reactionary clique being elevated to power. There is a real possibility of worse times for Bengal.

Mr. J. A. Jones editor of the "Statesman" has returned from England to resume charge. He has come back after a six-months' holiday and he is likely to retire for good next March. He will bear up well at the time of separation from the Knight Brothers who own the paper. Mr. Jones is standing for the Bengal Council and during the short-time he is there, we shall be treated to long reports of his efforts profusely punctuated with "laughter" "loud laughter." He is a humourist commanding universal appreciation, chiefly his own.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There is little of interest to report with regard to our market, which has become slightly more active during the week. Dhooties are in rather better request, but clearances are, on the whole, little improved and bazar, values are unchanged. American Cotton has fluctuated within narrow limits, closing on the 2nd at 17.27 in Liverpool against 17.21 on the 28th ultimo With regard to future prospects, Dhooties are not expected to appreciate to any marked extent, for stocks are adequate and replacement purchases have recently been considerable. Grey Shirting stocks, on the other hand, are very small, and the past six to nine months have been almost entirely unproductive of fresh business. The stastical position of these goods is, therefore, very strong, and further advances in selling rates are only held in check by the low prices at which country-made cloths are offered. In the White, Yarn and Miscellaneous sections limited replacements have been arranged, and prospects consequently depend mainly upon the volume of demand forthcoming.

Grey Shirtings.—Clearances show little improvement, but the tone of this section is distinctly firmer, and values are fully steady. Stocks of heavy goods are extremely bare, and prices of such cloths may be quoted 2 to 4 annas above last week's levels.

Grey Dhooties.—Selling has improved, and the market is active with values unchanged. Some forward business is reported for November-January shipment.

Whites.—This section is somewhat quieter, and prices steady.

Yarns.—The market for imported 40s. is good, but other spinnings are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Fancies show no improvement, but Prints and Sarries continue in good demand. Some replacement business is reported

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Up-country demand has improved, and clearances are distinctly more satisfactory. Values have appreciated slightly and close firm.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s. Rs 4-0-0 to 4-4-0.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 4-1-0 to 4-5-0.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-4-0 to 4-8-0.
16½s. Rs. 4-8-0 to 4-12-0.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 5-0-0 to 5-4-0
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-2-0 to 5-6-0.

COAL.

The market conditions during the week have been satisfactory, with an active demand for all grades. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the transport conditions, because they have been anything but favourable, the allotment of wagons for the public being only a percentage on basis, which failed to meet requirements. The raisings last month showed a considerable improvement on those of August.

The following are the approximate rates now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13.
13, 14 and 15 seams, Jherria—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
11 and 12 seams, Jherria—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
10 seam, Jherria—Rs 6 to Rs. 6-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

OIL SEEDS.

(Season:—March to December.)

Linseed—Export salts are not large and offerings moderate. Local mills are buying for prompt requirements. For export, sellers quote Rs. 9-12 for five per cent. refraction small grain, per B. md., packed in gunnies of two maunds each for early shipment, ex-Docks, principally, on the "cash system." For bold and medium grain linseed of the same refraction, two annas per maund extra. Quality fair. Prices are fluctuating almost daily due to the speculative operations of dealers. Speculative sales for forward positions are reported at higher rates.

Gingili, Sesamum or Til-Seed.—Stocks are light and supplies rather low, prices high, export sales limited. For local and country consumption ready parcels, Rs 7 to Rs. 9-8 per B. md., weight, loose, according to quality and quantity, without guarantee of refraction or "Hoomkah," ex-godowns and Railway goodsheds, on the "cash system" generally. Business passing is rather small. Local and country retail dealers are buying for prompt requirements generally. Arrivals of Madras til seeds are occasional White Til-seed realises top rates. No demand for forward positions. Local crushers are the principal buyers.

Castor-Seed—Is in limited request, prices being very high. Offerings of Madras seeds are almost nil: export sales occasional. For local consumption sales of Bengal and up-country sorts are being effected at Rs. 8 to Rs. 9-3 per B. md., weight, with gunnies according to quality and quantity, without guarantee of refraction or "Hoomkah," for prompt delivery, ex-godowns and Railway goodsheds, on the "cash system" generally. Quality is rather fair; no demand for distant positions; stocks and supplies inadequate Mills are not working full time.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 2nd October, 1923, says:—

Heavy Goods—have ruled firm throughout the interval. Demand has been of a general description, with a good trade passing in B Twills and Hy. C.'s for near and forward deliveries. Cornsacks for October/November have met with a certain amount of attention at an advance on last rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for November at Rs. 32-0-0, Twill Ore Bags (28 ozs.) for November at Rs. 35-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41 x 23nd) for November at Rs. 51-0-0, basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8, 2½ lbs. for October at Rs. 53-0-0, for November at Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, Twill Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for November/December at Rs. 32-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 32-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 43-4-0 to Rs. 44-4-0, for November at Rs. 42-0-0, Liverpool Twill's for March at Rs. 45-0-0 for March/May at Rs. 45-8-0, for April at Rs. 45-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for September at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 51-8-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, for 7th October at Rs. 46-8-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, for 15th October at Rs. 48-0-0, for October at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 46-12-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for early November at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46-0-0, for November at Rs. 44-0-0.

For Burma and the Straits.—K. Bags for January/March at Rs. 34-8-0; Hy. C.'s (2" blue) for October at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 46-8-0 striped: Hy. C.'s (2" green) for September at Rs. 47-8-0, for October at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 47-0-0 striped basis; Hy. C.'s for November at Rs. 44-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 41-0-0, for January/April at Rs. 41-8-0; B Twills for March at Rs. 47-0-0 for April at Rs. 48-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for November at Rs. 50-0-0, 50-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 49-8-0; B. Twills for January/February at Rs. 44-4-0 to Rs. 44-0-0, for October at Rs. 44-4-0 to Rs. 43-4-0, for November/December at Rs. 43-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 43-0-0, for December at Rs. 43-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 41-0-0.

Hessians.—Shippers have shewn a good deal of interest in the market during the week and a fair business has been done in and porters for early shipment at improving rates. Speculators continue active and Mills have again sold a moderate quantity to January/June. Toward the close, there is less doing. Prices are a shade easier.

9 porters for Ready and September at Rs. 13-2-0 to Rs. 13-4-0 to Rs. 13-8-0, for October at Rs. 13-16-0 to Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 13-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 13-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 13-2-0 to Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 13-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 13-0-0 to Rs. 12-14-0 to Rs. 13-4-0 to Rs. 13-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 12-12-0 to Rs. 13-4-0 for April/June at Rs. 12-12-0 to Rs. 13-0-0.

Bran Bags 17 oz. for April/June at Rs. 26-12-0.

Cotton Packs for October at Rs. 83-8-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready and September at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for October at Rs. 17 14-0 to Rs. 18 8-0, for early November at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for September at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-12-0, for 7th November at Rs. 18-0-0.

11 porters for November at Rs. 17-12-0 for November/December at Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-4-0, for November/March at Rs. 16-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 for April/June and April/July at Rs. 15-12-0, for June at Rs. 16-0-0

27" 10 ozs. 40" for January at Rs. 16-0-0 basis.

Bran Bags (20 oz.) for April/June at Rs. 31-0-0.

36" 10 ozs. 40" for November/December at Rs. 18-8-0 basis.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

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P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

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POLICE SEARCH A NEWSPAPER OFFICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The Police searched the office of the "Atmasakti", a vernacular weekly, and are reported to have seized a number of copies of the paper. No arrest was made.

DEATHS DUE TO A DANGEROUS WELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A very sorrowful death took place on Sunday the 17th September 1923 at Utan situated in the Thana District. Miss Julie D'Mellow, the daughter of Mr. Peter D'Mellow, went to draw water from the well and slipped her leg and was drowned. The well belongs to the Police Patel's father and has no fencing around it. Two lives were previously lost in this well and two were saved. Last year a boy and a girl slipped their legs and were thrown into the well but the girl was saved and the boy drowned.

Under the circumstances it is hoped that the Government will at once take action and immediately order the Patel to put a fence round the well or take any such measures that will remove the present danger and consequent losses of lives.—Yours, etc.

ANDREW D'MELLOW.

Utan.

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WHOLESALE PRICES FALLING

The Director of Information writes:—

In August 1923 the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay showed a further fall of more than one per cent., as compared with the previous month. With the exception of a few items, there was a general fall in all the principal groups. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, prices have fallen by 8 per cent., the fall from the twelve-monthly average of 1922 being about 7 per cent.

The noticeable feature in the movement of food prices during the month, says the "Labour Gazette," was the appreciable fall in the prices of food-grains and sugar. There was a fall of six per cent. in each of the groups, cereals, pulses and sugar. The average price of wheat, fell by 7 per cent., while "other food articles" showed a rise of eight per cent. The average level of food articles stood at 176 in August as against 178 in July, a fall of more than one per cent.

The average for non-food articles showed a fall of more than one per cent., as compared with the previous month. There was a fall of 3 per cent. in raw cotton and 2 per cent. in metals. Hides and skins, oil seeds and cotton manufactures fell by one per cent. each. None of the groups of the non-food articles rose during the month.

THE PRICE OF SALT.

In the Bombay "Labour Gazette" for June an article was published giving the consumption of salt.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" gives tables comparing prices in the main centres of the Presidency and other places in India, before and after the increase of duty by one rupee four annas per maund.

These show that Salt in Bombay, as against the corresponding date last year, has risen to 31 per cent., by 38 per cent. in Poona; 21 per cent. in Sholapur; 32 per cent. in Ahmedabad; and 61 per cent. in Karachi. As compared with February of this year the increases are:

	Increase in price. Per Maund	Per cent.
Bombay	1 9 10	62
Poona	0 12 10	23
Sholapur	1 7 11	13
Ahmedabad	0 13 4	32
Karachi	1 2 9	61

The industrial centres in order of importance are Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Karachi, and Poona. The actual increase in the duty on salt was Rs. 1-4-0 per maund and assuming that prices were constant as well as transport and similar charges, the maximum amount by which the price of salt may ordinarily have been expected to rise would have been the extent of the duty. It must, however, be remembered that other things were not constant. The price of salt in the Presidency is higher during the monsoon. In fact on an average of five years it is found that in Bombay the price of salt is higher during the period June to November than in other months. This year, however, the price of salt began to rise progressively from the month of March. As salt absorbs considerable moisture during the rains, merchants usually take delivery of salt in Bombay before the monsoon.

As compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the duty was half its present rate, it is found that retail prices in Poona had increased by 18 annas 5 pies per maund; in Karachi by 18 annas 9 pies; in Ahmedabad by 13 annas 4 pies; in Bombay by 15 annas 11 pies and in Sholapur by 12 annas 2 pies.

The "Labour Gazette" gives tables showing the price increases in other parts of India which show that the increase as compared with this time last year is not as much as Rs. 1-4-0 per maund except in Madras, Allahabad and Lahore.

COMPARISON WITH FOOD-GRAINS.

It is interesting to compare the price fluctuations of salt with food-grains. The expenditure in the average family-budget on salt in Bombay was shown to be 0.4 per cent of the total expenditure as against 34.2 per cent. on food-grains, cereals and pulses. Since August 1922 and February 1923 there has been a steady fall in the prices of food-grains not merely in this Presidency but throughout India. That cost of living index of the Labour Office shows a fall in food-grains of 14 per cent. since August 1922 and 4 per cent. since February 1923 and in all articles—food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent of 6 per cent. as compared with August 1922 and nearly 1 per cent. with February 1923. The price of food-grains has fallen since July 1922 by 28 per cent. throughout India. The price of wheat in Lahore, for example, in June 1923 was less than half of what it was last year. The price of Rangoon rice in the same period has fallen 5 per cent. and bajri and jowari 17 and 35 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

During August 1923, there were fifteen industrial disputes in the Presidency involving 6160 workpeople, as compared with nine in the preceding month, twelve of which occurred in the cotton mill industry. Ten disputes were due to the question of pay, out of which four were settled in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employees, three were compromised and two were in progress. The remaining strikes were due to minor personal grievances.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Insurance Companies in Bombay it is understood, have, under consideration a scheme to cover employers' liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. The scheme will cover most of the important occupations which will be subject to the provisions of the Act.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

At the moment there are nominally 8 Unions with a membership of 23,919 in Bombay City and Island, 7 Unions with a membership of 10,549 in Ahmedabad, and 4 Unions with a membership of 7,184 in the rest of the Presidency. This gives a total for the Presidency of 19 Unions with 41,646 members, as compared with 21 Unions and a membership of 51,276 in the previous quarter. These numbers include only those Unions known to be actually in existence, says the "Labour Gazette" which gives particulars of the various unions.

The decrease in the number of Unions is due to the exclusion of two Unions in Ahmedabad, viz., the Sizing Union and the Folders' Union. These two Unions were under the control of the Labour Union in Ahmedabad but they are now no longer in existence. There was a decrease of 500 members in the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and a decrease of 384 members in the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, both of which are in Bombay. The large decreases in the Unions in Ahmedabad are due almost entirely to the recent general strike in this centre.

The decrease of 18.77 per cent. in membership is more than twice as much as the largest decrease previously recorded since the data has been collected by the Labour Office. It may be said that this decrease of 9,630 members is due almost entirely to the enects of the general strike in 56 out of 61 cotton mills in Ahmedabad, referred to above.

Since the last review was published, the Unions of cotton workers in Ahmedabad have round their numbers seriously depleted. At the time of the general strike in Ahmedabad there were approximately 16,000 members of the Unions of cotton workers in this centre. This number represented about one-third of the total number of operatives. Now, however, the membership has decreased to less than 7,000 or about one-seventh of the total workers employed. Not only has the membership of these Unions decreased by 9,236 or 57 per cent. during the present quarter, but two Unions, as already stated, have ceased altogether to exist. Before the strike took place, the trade unions in Ahmedabad were well organised, had considerable reserve funds and were by far the best Unions in the Presidency. At the moment, however, it appears that only one Union viz. the Throstle Union which has a membership of 4,500 and a monthly income of about Rs. 1,125 is of importance.

UNITED STATES STEEL INDUSTRY.

The "Labour Gazette" contains information regarding the 12-hour day based on reports in the "New York Times." At the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, held in New York on 25th May last, an interim report of the Committee appointed in 1922 by the United States Steel Corporation was adopted unanimously. The report states that the abolition of the 12-hour day would increase the cost of production on an average by about 15 per cent. and would necessitate the employment of 60,000 additional workers. The Committee was not prepared to advocate the abandonment of the 12-hour day owing to the increasing demand for steel products and the scarcity of labour. The report, however, adds that if, through a modincation of the immigration laws, labour becomes plentiful and if the purchasing public would not object to the increase in prices of steel products consequent upon the increase in the cost of production and if the industry approve, the Committee would be entirely in favour of the abolition of the 12-hour day. The Committee was confident that the 12-hour day was less fatiguing and less injurious than the 8-hour day to the workmen who, as a rule, prefer the longer hours because of the higher wages earned.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 4.

The most important question that is pressing on the mind of the people in Kathiawad at present is the partial failure of the monsoon. The rainy season is almost at an end and the much-expected rain which people thought might come in about the last week of September has not come. This means that the crops did not get the last showers which, had they fallen, would have done immense good to them and the same is the case with grass. But it is not the scarcity of grain and fodder that is weighing on the minds of the people. The real difficulty that they will have to face is in connection with water-supply. There are large tracts of Kathiawad where there is very little water even now, and naturally the people begin to ask, if this be the condition now when the monsoon is not yet ended, what will it be next summer? Places like Rajkot and Jamnagar are the worst sufferers in this matter and one wonders how long it will be before people begin leaving these places for want of water. It is true, efforts are being made by the authorities to procure water for people and cattle, and only a few days ago 13,000 rupees were sanctioned by the Water Works Committee of Rajkot Civil Station for this purpose. Jamnagar too is in need of something being done immediately, and sooner the authorities take up this matter the better for them and the people.

Kathiawad lost a very good lady social-worker in the death of Mrs. Manekbai Kahanji Kavi of Rajkot who passed away a few days ago. Perhaps it would be no exaggeration to say that she was one of the very first lady-workers among Gujrati Hindus in Bombay. Mrs. Manekbai was not a woman to sit idle and soon after she came to Rajkot she started a *Stree Subodhini Sabha*. For nearly ten years she laboured single-handed and carried on her work which was mainly to spread light amongst women. Later on she got much sympathy and support in this work of hers from Dr. Rukhmabai who is the chief lady-doctor in the Zenana Hospital in the same place. In her death her husband has lost a mate and companion in the truest sense of the term, and a number of people have lost a true friend.

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE.

TO THE EDITOR,

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Correspondent S.M.L.

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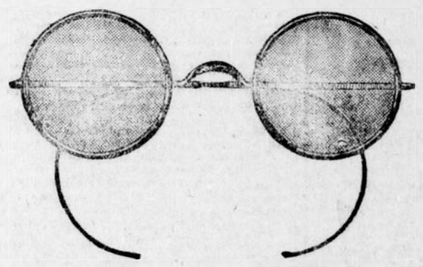

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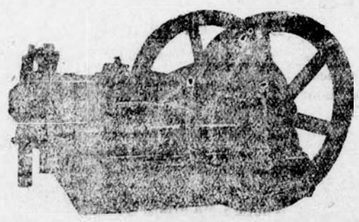

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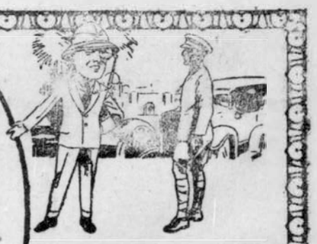

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